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# GOLF GUIDE

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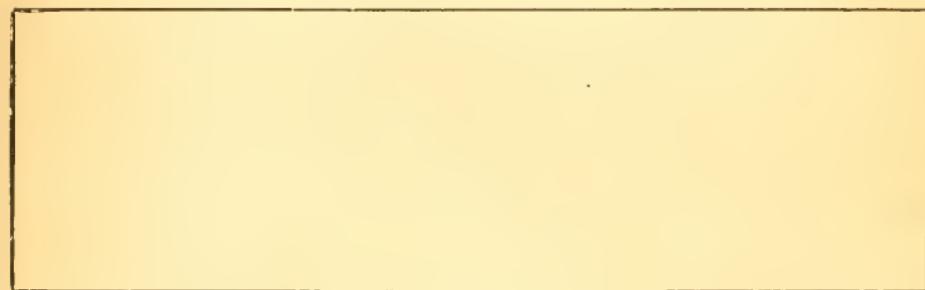
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1919

EDITED BY  
GRANTLAND RICE

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## The Return of Golf

BY GRANTLAND RICE.

After the championship of 1916, competitive golf went under the shadow of war except in a Red Cross way, and for three years the game suffered the fate of all other sports. But 1919 had a different story to tell. With the return of peace, golf not only came back but returned with the most unprecedented rush and dash of all history. Courses that had been deserted were soon thronged with players, old and new, while any number of new courses were started to meet the big demand. Invitation tournaments were resumed early in May, and through both spring and summer one course after another opened its battlefield to the many contestants who were overly keen to swing a brassie again or try a mashie for the green.

One of the first events of note in the East was the Metropolitan championship, held over the Brooklawn course, near Bridgeport, Conn., and won for the third time by Oswald Kirkby of Englewood. This was matched by the return of the Western championship, held over the St. Louis Country Club links, and by the annual Southern championship, held this time at New Orleans.

The two chief events on the cards, of course, were the open championship, held at Brae Burn, and the amateur championship, scheduled for the fine Oakmont course just outside of Pittsburgh. When the campaign started, Charles Evans, Jr., the brilliant Chicago golfer, found himself in the position of facing a double assault upon his two titles, won at Minikahda and Merion in 1916.

For three years Evans had held the twin peaks of golf with no tournaments scheduled on account of war. He led the amateurs in the open at Brae Burn, but lost his title to Walter C. Hagen of Oakland Hills, Detroit. Evans, as usual, played fine golf up to the greens, where he encountered most of his trouble. He finished in a tie for tenth place. But with this championship lost, the amateur titleholder began to prepare for his defense of the amateur crown, to be decided at Oakmont, August 18-23.

### THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Early in the season the 23d annual amateur championship gave every indication of being one of the greatest ever held. The Oakmont course presented not only a fine test of golf, but a central location for both the East and the West. There was also an added attraction in the promised return of Francis Ouimet and Jerome D. Travers, past open and amateur champions, who competed for the last time at Detroit in 1915, where they were eliminated by James D. Standish and Max Marston on the same day.

This left the fine field arrayed with the following talent: Charles Evans, winner of both the open and the amateur in 1916; Jerome D. Travers, four times winner of the amateur and open victor in 1915; Francis Ouimet, winner of the open in 1913 and the amateur in 1914; Robert A. Gardner, twice winner of the amateur. In addition to these, there were past cham-

pions in the persons of William C. Fownes, Jr., and E. M. Byers, to say nothing of Oswald Kirkby, three times Metropolitan champion; John G. Anderson, twice runner-up in the national; Nelson Whitney and Bobby Jones, Southern stars of renown; Ned Sawyer, former Western champion; Max Marston and Gardiner White, Eastern stars, and a number of youngsters who have been moving along at a fast pace all summer.

No wonder with this entry list in view the 1919 amateur championship gave early promise of being one of the greatest of them all. A four-cornered battle among Evans, Ouimet, Travers and Gardner in itself was something to think about. And it was no certainty that any one of these four might not meet defeat, as Travers and Ouimet did in 1915 at Detroit, early in the meeting.

Ouimet's game in the open was badly off; but two days later, in the 72-hole medal play for the Jacques Memorial, he not only led the field but by turning in a score of 303 for the 72 holes was under the mark he set in 1913 against Vardon and Ray over the same Brookline course. This comeback was quite sufficient to indicate that Ouimet would be a difficult man to overthrow at Oakmont.

Evans had been playing through the summer as brilliantly as ever, a wonderful machine up to the putting green. But outside of Evans, Travers, Ouimet and Gardner, there were many others coming on at a fast clip. Oswald Kirkby never played finer golf than he needed to beat Ned Sawyer and young A. L. Walker in the Metropolitan. Bobby Jones, on an inter-collegiate tour through the East, won all his matches with something to spare. The same applied to Perry Adair, his running mate. The West had begun to turn out a number of fine young golfers, and more than one of these may be heard from before the season is over.

William C. Fownes, Jr., was expected from the start to be a hard man to beat over his home course, as he is naturally a fine golfer and a good match player anywhere. It was Fownes who defeated Evans and Warren Wood at Brookline in the amateur championship, and it was Fownes who gave Ouimet his hardest battle at Ekwanok in 1914.

All told, golf in 1919 began again one of the swiftest growths any game has ever seen. The prospect of a big international season with Great Britain next summer, both there and here at home, added more than the usual impetus to golfing affairs. The first of these international events was arranged for July of this summer, when W. C. Fownes, Jr., completed plans to take a picked team to Hamilton, Canada, for an international test.

## U. S. G. A. Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the United States Golf Association was held at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, on January 24, 1919. The nominating committee named the same officers to succeed themselves, and as there was no opposition the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot as follows: President, Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis; vice-presidents, Dr. Walter S. Harban, Columbia, and Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis; secretary, Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; treasurer, Mortimer N. Buckner, Garden City. The executive committee includes the officers and Frank E. Miller, Chicago; J. F. Byers, Pittsburgh; Asa P. French, Boston; W. P. Stewart, New Orleans.

The vote was heartily in favor of the resumption of the three regular championships, and it was decided that they be held on the courses scheduled for the 1917 events. The amateur will be played at the Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh; the open at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., and the women's at the Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee, Pa.

President Wheeler made a suggestion that a junior championship be held to encourage the boys. "It is to the youngsters that we must look for our future players," said Mr. Wheeler, "and the United States Golf Association might do worse than find a way to encourage them." The executive committee was instructed to look into the matter and devise means as quickly as possible for holding this tournament.

The president informed the delegates that just prior to the war there had been some correspondence between the Royal and Ancient committee of St. Andrews and the U.S.G.A. concerning the rules, but at the suggestion of St. Andrews the matter was deferred until such time as the latter could again resume action. Now that peace is in sight, the U.S.G.A. executive committee proposes to once again get in communication with that body.

Robert W. Lesley of Philadelphia made a plea for wounded soldiers, hoping that the association in some way would recommend to member clubs that they employ disabled ones in the capacity of caddie masters, caddies or in any other way practicable. This recommendation was received with enthusiasm by the delegates.

No eligibility list for the amateur championships was compiled in 1918. The same system will be used for the coming events as was employed in 1916 and 1917. The names will be recommended by the larger sectional associations, naming U.S.G.A. players who in the opinion of the association are qualified to play in the amateur championship.



FREDERICK S. WHEELER.  
President United States Golf Association.

## Officers United States Golf Association

### *President*

FREDERICK S. WHEELER  
Apawamis Club

### *Vice-Presidents*

DR. WALTER S. HARBAN  
Columbia Country Club

STERLING E. EDMUNDS  
St. Louis Country Club

### *Secretary*

HOWARD F. WHITNEY  
Nassau Country Club

### *Treasurer*

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER  
Garden City Golf Club

### *Executive Committee*

The above officers and

FRANK E. MILLER  
Old Elm Club

J. F. BYERS  
Allegheny Country Club

ASA P. FRENCH  
The Country Club

W. P. STEWART  
Audubon Golf Club



HOWARD F. WHITNEY,  
Secretary United States Golf Association.

# Members United States Golf Association

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## ACTIVE CLUBS.

Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Pa.  
 Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y.  
 Arcola Country Club, Arcola, N. J.  
 Aronimink Country Club, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, La.  
 Bala Golf Club, West Park Station, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Baltimore Country Club, Roland Park, Baltimore County, Md.  
 Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, N. J.  
 Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverley, Mass.  
 Bereford Country Club, San Mateo, Cal.  
 Beverly Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
 Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich.  
 Bon Air Country Club, Manoa, Delaware County, Pa.  
 Brae-Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass.  
 Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Brooklawn Country Club, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Calumet Country Club, Burnside, Chicago, Ill.  
 Chestnut Hill Golf Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.  
 Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.  
 Cincinnati Golf Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Claremont Country Club, Oakland, Cal.  
 Colorado Springs Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Columbla Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Mass.  
 Country Club of Atlantic City, Northfield, N. J.  
 Country Club, Brookline, Mass.  
 Country Club of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.  
 Country Club of Lakewood, Lakewood, N. J.  
 Country Club of Springfield, West Springfield, Mass.  
 Deal Golf Club, Deal, N. J.  
 Dedham Golf and Polo Club, Dedham, Mass.  
 Denver Country Club, Denver, Col.  
 Detroit Golf Club, Detroit, Mich.  
 Druid Hills Golf Club, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Du Bols Country Club, Du Bols, Pa.  
 Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
 Ekwanoek Country Club, Manchester, Vt.  
 Englewood Country Club, Englewood, N. J.  
 Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass.  
 Euclid Club (Co.), Euclid Heights, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Evanston Golf Club, Evanston, Ill.  
 Evanston Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill.  
 Fairview Country Club, Elmsford, N. Y.  
 Flossmoor Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill.  
 Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.  
 Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, Nassau County, N. Y.  
 Glen Echo Country Club, Normandy, Mo.  
 Glen View Club, Golf, Ill.  
 Glenwood Country Club, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.  
 Golf and Country Club of Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y.  
 Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.  
 Guelph Mills Golf Club, Guelph Mills, Pa.  
 Hartford Golf Club, Hartford, Conn.  
 Highland Country Club, (Inc.), Meriden, Conn.  
 Highlands Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hinsdale Golf Club, Clarendon Hills, Ill.  
Hollywood Golf Club, Deal, N. J.  
Huntingdon Valley Country Club, Abington, Pa.  
Hyannisport Club, Hyannisport, Mass.  
Idlewild Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill.  
Losantiville Country Club, Pleasant Ridge, Ohio.  
Maidstone Club, East Hampton, L. I., N. Y.  
Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Merchantville Field Club, Merchantville, N. J.  
Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.  
Midlothian Country Club, Blue Island, Ill.  
Milwaukee Country Club, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mohawk Golf Club, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Morris County Golf Club, Convent, N. J.  
Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.  
Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.  
National Golf Links of America, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.  
New Haven Country Club, Whitneyville, Conn.  
New Orleans Country Club, New Orleans, La.  
North Hills Country Club, Edge Hill, Pa.  
North Jersey Country Club, Paterson, N. J.  
North Shore Country Club, Glen Head, L. I., N. Y.  
Oakland Golf Club, Bay Side, L. I., N. Y.  
Oakley Country Club, Watertown, Mass.  
Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Allegheny County, Pa.  
Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe N. Y.  
Old Elm Club, Fort Sheridan, Lake County, Ill.  
Old York Road Country Club, Jenkintown, Pa.  
Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.  
Overbrook Golf Club, Overbrook, Pa.  
Park Club of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Philadelphia Country Club, Bala, Pa.  
Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Philmont Country Club, Huntingdon Valley P. O., Pa.  
Pine Valley Golf Club, Sumner, N. J.  
Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, L. I., N. Y.  
Plainfield Country Club, Plainfield, N. J.  
Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
Richmond County Country Club, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.  
Rockaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.  
Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill.  
Rumson Country Club, Rumson, N. J.  
St. Albans Golf Club, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y.  
St. Andrews Golf Club, Mount Hope, Westchester County, N. Y.  
St. Louis Country Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
Scarsdale Golf and Country Club, Hartsdale, N. Y.  
Seaview Golf Club, Absecon, N. J.  
Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.  
Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, Southampton, L. I., N. Y.  
Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill.  
Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
Somerville Country Club, Somerville, N. J.  
Stenton Country Club, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, Mass.  
Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn.  
Tuxedo Golf Club, Tuxedo, N. Y.  
Upper Montclair Country Club, Upper Montclair, N. J.  
Westmoreland Country Club, Evanston, Ill.  
West Okoboji Golf Club, Milford, Iowa.  
Westward-Ho Golf Club, Montclare P. O., Chicago, Ill.  
Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Chestnut Hill, Pa.  
Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.  
Wollaston Golf Club, Montclair, Mass.  
Wykagyl Country Club, New Rochelle, N. Y.  
Yahnundasis Golf Club, Utica, N. Y.  
Yountakah Country Club, Nutley, N. J.

## ALLIED CLUBS.

Agawam Hunt, Providence, R. I.  
 Albany Country Club, Albany, N. Y.  
 Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton, Mass.  
 Albuquerque Country Club, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 Alpine Golf Club, Fitchburg, Mass.  
 Altoona Cricket Club, Altoona, Pa.  
 Annandale Country Club, Pasadena, Cal.  
 Ardsley Club, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
 Arlington Country Club, Columbus, Ohio.  
 Arlmont Golf Club, Arlington Heights, Mass.  
 Asheville Country Club, Asheville, N. C.  
 Austin Country Club, Austin, Tex.  
 Balsams Country Club, Dixville Notch, N. H.  
 Bannockburn Golf Club, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Bass Rocks Golf Club, Gloucester, Mass.  
 Bear Hill Golf Club, Wakefield, Mass.  
 Beaver Meadow Golf Club, Concord, N. H.  
 Beaver Valley Country Club, Beaver Falls, Pa.  
 Bedford Golf and Tennis Club, Bedford, N. Y.  
 Bedford Springs Golf Club, Bedford Springs, Bedford County, Pa  
 Bellevue Country Club, Bellevue, Pa.  
 Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose, Mass.  
 Bellport Golf Club, Bellport, L. I., N. Y.  
 Belmont Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
 Ben Avon Country Club, Ben Avon Heights, Pa.  
 Ben Lomond Golf Club, Sagamore, Mass.  
 Berkshire Country Club, Reading, Pa.  
 Bethlehem Country Club, Bethlehem, N. H.  
 Binghamton Country Club, Binghamton, N. Y.  
 Bismarck Country Club, Bismarck, N. Dak.  
 Blue Mound Country Club, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Brockton Country Club, Campello, Mass.  
 Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 Bucks County Country Club, Langhorne, Pa.  
 Buffalo Golf Club, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Burlingame Country Club, Burlingame, San Mateo County, Cal  
 Butler Country Club, Butler, Pa.  
 Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J.  
 Cape Fear Country Club, Willmington, N. C.  
 Cape May Golf Club, Cape May, N. J.  
 Capital City Club, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Century Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.  
 Charleston Country Club, Charleston, S. C.  
 Chicago Heights Country Club, Chicago Heights, Ill.  
 Clarksburg Country Club, Clarkshurg, W. Va.  
 Clearfield-Curwensville Country Club, Clearfield, Pa.  
 Cohasset Golf Club, North Cohasset, Mass.  
 Colonia Country Club, Colonia, N. J.  
 Concord Golf Club, Concord, Mass.  
 Cherry Valley Club, Inc., Garden City, L. I., N. Y.  
 Cooperstown Country Club, Cooperstown, N. Y.  
 Coronado Country Club, Coronado, Cal.  
 Coshocton Country Club, Coshocton, Ohio.  
 Country Club of Augusta, Augusta, Ga.  
 Country Club of Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala.  
 Country Club of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio.  
 Country Club of Farmington, Farmington, Conn.  
 Country Club of Glen Ridge, Glen Ridge, N. J.  
 Country Club of Greenfield, Beach Hill, Greenfield, Mass.  
 Country Club of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Country Club of Lansdowne, Lansdowne, Pa.  
 Country Club of New Bedford, New Bedford, Mass.  
 Country Club of New Canaan, New Canaan, Conn.  
 Country Club of Norfolk, Norfolk, Va.  
 Country Club of Pittsfield, Pittsfield, Mass.  
 Country Club of Ridgefield, Ridgefield, Conn.  
 Country Club of Rochester, Brighton, N. Y.

Country Club of Scranton, Scranton, Pa.  
Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, Va.  
Country Club of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn.  
Country Club of Westchester, New York City.  
Cranford Golf Club, Cranford, N. J.  
Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Crow Point Golf Club, Hingham, Mass.  
Dallas Country Club, Dallas, Tex.  
Del Monte Golf and Country Club, Del Monte, Cal.  
Dickinson Golf Club, Dickinson, N. Dak.  
Dornick Hill Country Club, Ardmore, Carter County, Okla.  
Dunwoodie Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y.  
Dutchess Golf and Country Club, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.  
Eagles-Mere Golf Club, Eagles-Mere, Pa.  
Edgewood Country Club, Charleston, W. Va.  
Edgewood Country Club, Edgewood Park, Pa.  
Elgin Country Club, Elgin, Ill.  
Elkridge Hunt Club, Woodbrook, Baltimore County, Md.  
Elmhurst Golf Club, Elmhurst, Ill.  
Elmira Country Club, Elmira, N. Y.  
Erie Golf Club, Erie, Pa.  
**Essex County Country Club, Orange, N. J.**  
Essex Fells Country Club, Essex Fells, N. J.  
Fairmont Country Club, Fairmont, W. Va.  
Fall River Golf Club, Fall River, Mass.  
Florida Country Club, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Flushing Country Club, Flushing, L. I., N. Y.  
Forest Hill Field Club, Soho, Belleville, N. J.  
Foxburg Country Club, Foxburg, Pa.  
Framlingham Country Club, Framlingham, Mass.  
Frankford Country Club, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Gedney Farm Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.  
Genesee Golf Club, Rochester, N. Y.  
Geneva Country Club, Geneva, N. Y.  
Glen Garden Country Club, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Glen Oak Country Club, R. F. D. No. 3, Wheaton, Ill.  
Great Neck Golf Club, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.  
Green Hill Golf Club, Worcester, Mass.  
Greensburg Country Club, Greensburg, Pa.  
Hackensack Golf Club, Hackensack, N. J.  
Haddon Country Club, Haddonfield, N. J.  
Hagerstown Country Club, Hagerstown, Md.  
Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club, Newport News, Va.  
Hatherly Club, North Scituate, Mass.  
Haworth Club, Haworth, N. J.  
Highland Country Club, Attleboro, Mass.  
Highland Golf Club, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Highland Park Golf Club, Cleveland, O.  
Hillcrest Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Holyoke Country Club, Smith's Ferry, Mass.  
Homestead Golf Club, Danvers, Mass.  
Hoosic-Whisick Club, Ponkapoag, Mass.  
Houston Country Club, Houston, Tex.  
Huntington Country Club, Huntington, L. I., N. Y.  
Huntington Golf and Marine Club, Huntington, N. Y.  
Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Ill.  
Intervalle Country Club, Manchester, N. H.  
Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio.  
Inwood Country Club, Inwood, L. I., N. Y.  
Island Club, Haverhill, Mass.  
Island Golf Club, Troy, N. Y.  
Jackson Park Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Jefferson County Golf Club, Watertown, N. Y.  
Johnstown Country Club, Johnstown, Pa.  
Kansas City Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Kebo Valley Club, Bar Harbor, Me.  
Kenosha Country Club, Kenosha, Wis.  
Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kernwood Country Club, Salem, Mass.

Kettle Cove Golf Club, Magnolia, Mass.  
Kirkside Golf Club, Chevy Chase, Md.  
Kishwaukee Country Club, DeKalb, Ill.  
Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, N. J.  
Knollwood Country Club, White Plains, N. Y.  
La Grange Country Club, La Grange, Ill.  
Lake Geneva Country Club, Lake Geneva, Wis.  
Lake George Club, Diamond Point-on-Lake George, N. Y.  
Lakeside Country Club, Canton, Ohio.  
Lakewood Country Club, Denver, Colo.  
Lancaster Country Club, Lancaster, Pa.  
Lawrence Park Country Club, Bronxville, N. Y.  
Leicester Country Club, Leicester, Mass.  
Lenox Golf and Lawn Tennis Club, Lenox, Mass.  
Lexington Golf Club, Lexington, Mass.  
Lido Golf Club, Long Beach, L. I.  
Little Rock Country Club, Little Rock, Ark.  
Long Meadow Golf Club, Lowell, Mass.  
Los Angeles Country Club, Beverly Hills, L. A. County, Cal.  
Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Ky.  
Lu Lu Temple Country Club, North Glenside, Pa.  
Mahopac Golf Club, Lake Mahopac, N. Y.  
Manhattan Golf Club, Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.  
Maplewood Country Club, Maplewood, N. H.  
Marine and Field Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Marin Golf and Country Club, San Rafael, Cal.  
Massapequa Golf and Country Club, Massapequa, L. I., N. Y.  
Meadow Brook Golf Club, Reading, Mass.  
Mecklenburg Country Club, Charlotte, N. C.  
Memphis Country Club, Buntyn, Tenn.  
Merrimack Valley Country Club, Lawrence, Mass.  
Metacomet Golf Club, Providence, R. I.  
Midland Golf Club, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.  
Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Misquamicut Golf Club, Watch Hill, R. I.  
Monmouth County Country Club, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.  
Monoosnock Country Club, Leominster, Mass.  
Montclair Golf Club, Verona, N. J.  
Moorestown Field Club, Moorestown, N. J.  
Morristown Field Club, Morristown, N. J.  
Mount Anthony Country Club, Bennington, Vt.  
Mount Lebanon Country Club, Mount Lebanon, Pa.  
Mount Pleasant Golf Club, Lowell, Mass.  
Mount Tom Golf Club, Holyoke, Mass.  
Mount Vernon Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.  
Nashua Country Club, Nashua, N. H.  
Nashville Golf and Country Club, Nashville, Tenn.  
New Brunswick Country Club, New Brunswick, N. J.  
New Castle Country Club, New Castle, Pa.  
Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I.  
New York Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.  
New York Newspaper Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.  
Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham, Mass.  
Normandie Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
North Adams Country Club, North Adams, Mass.  
North Fork Country Club, Cutchogue, L. I., N. Y.  
Northampton Country Club, Northampton, Mass.  
Northland Country Club, Duluth, Minn.  
Norwood Golf Club, Long Branch, N. J.  
Oak Bluffs Country Club, Oak Bluffs, Mass.  
Oak Hill Country Club, Rochester, N. Y.  
Oakland Country Club, New Orleans, La.  
Oakwood Club, Cleveland, O.  
Oakwood Country Club, Lynchburg, Va.  
Ocean Country Club, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.  
Old Point Comfort Golf and Country Club, Fortress Monroe, Va.  
Omaha Country Club, Benson, Neb.  
Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb.  
Oneida Community Golf Club, Oneida, N. Y.

Onondaga Golf and Country Club, Fayetteville, Onondaga County, N. Y.  
Oswego Country Club, Oswego, N. Y.  
Otsego Golf Club, Springfield Center, N. Y.  
Owasco Country Club, Auburn, N. Y.  
Oxford Country Club, Chicopee Falls, Mass.  
Palmetto Golf Club, Alken, S. C.  
Parkersburg Country Club, Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Pensacola Country Club, Pensacola, Fla.  
Pepperell Country Club, Pepperell, Mass.  
Philadelphia Golf Club, Cobb's Creek Park, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Pinehurst Country Club, Pinehurst, N. C.  
Plattsburgh Country Club, Plattsburgh, Pa.  
Plattsburgh Field Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Pittsburgh Golf Club, Northumberland Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Plum Brook Country Club, Sandusky, O.  
Plymouth Country Club, Norristown, Pa.  
Plymouth Country Club, Plymouth, Mass.  
Point Loma Golf Club, San Diego, Cal.  
Portage Country Club, Akron, O.  
Port Henry Country Club, Inc., Port Henry, N. Y.  
Portland Country Club, Portland, Me.  
Portsmouth Country Club, Portsmouth, N. H.  
Powelton Club, Newburgh, N. Y.  
Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco, Cal.  
Prestlewood Mile Golf Club, Omaha, Nebr.  
Princeton Golf Club, Princeton, N. J.  
Racine Country Club, Racine, Wis.  
Raleigh Country Club, Raleigh, N. C.  
Tavistock Country Club, Homewood, Ill.  
Redlands Country Club, Redlands, Cal.  
Red Run Golf Club, Detroit, Mich.  
Rhode Island Country Club, Nayatt, R. I.  
Ridgewood Club, Columbia, S. C.  
Ridgewood Country Club, Ridgewood, N. J.  
Ridley Golf Club, Ridley Park, Delaware County, Pa.  
Riverside Golf Club, Riverside, Ill.  
Riverton Country Club, Riverton, N. J.  
Riverview Golf Club, Mt. Clemens, Mich.  
Roanoke Country Club (Inc.), Roanoke, Va.  
Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y.  
Rockport Country Club, Rockport, Mass.  
Rutland Country Club, Rutland, Vt.  
Sadaquada Golf Club, Utica, N. Y.  
Saegkill Golf Club, Yonkers, N. Y.  
St. Augustine Golf Club, St. Augustine, Fla.  
St. Clair Country Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
St. Davids Golf Club, St. Davids, Pa.  
Salem Golf Club, Salem, Mass.  
San Antonio Country Club, San Antonio, Texas.  
San Francisco Golf and Country Club, Ingleside, San Francisco, Cal.  
Saratoga Golf Club, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.  
Savannah Golf Club, Savannah, Ga.  
Scarboro Golf Club, Franklin Park, Boston, Mass.  
Scottish-American Golf Club, Van Cortlandt Park, New York, N. Y.  
Seattle Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.  
Segregansett Country Club, Taunton, Mass.  
Sewickley Valley Golf Club, Sewickley, Pa.  
Shackamaxon Country Club, Westfield, N. J.  
Sharon Country Club, Sharon, Mass.  
Sharon Country Club, Sharon, Pa.  
Shenerossett Country Club, New London, Conn.  
Shuttle Meadow Golf Club (Inc.), New Britain, Conn.  
South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
South Shore Field Club, Bay Shore, L. I., N. Y.  
Spokane Country Club, Spokane, Wash.  
Springhaven Country Club, Wallingford, Pa.  
Spring Lake Golf and Country Club, Spring Lake, N. J.  
Stamford Country Club, Stamford-in-the-Catskills, N. Y.

Stanton Heights Golf Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Stockbridge Golf Club, Stockbridge, Mass.  
Storm King Golf Club, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.  
Suburban Club, Elizabeth, N. J.  
Sunset Country Club, Coraopolis, Pa.  
Sunningdale Country Club, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.  
Sunnybrook Golf Club, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Swope Park Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Tacoma Country and Golf Club, Tacoma, Wash.  
Taconic Golf Club, Williamstown, Mass.  
Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester, Mass.  
Tekoa Country Club, Westfield, Mass.  
Teugega Country Club, Rome, N. Y.  
Thornburg Country Club, Thornburg, Pa.  
Thousand Islands Country Club, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.  
Toledo Country Club, Toledo, O.  
Toledo Golf Club, Ottawa Park, Toledo, O.  
Torresdale Golf Club, Torresdale, Pa.  
Town and Country Club, Lockport, N. Y.  
Trenton Country Club, "Oaklands," Trenton, N. J.  
Tuscumbia Golf Club, Green Lake, Wis.  
Unlontown Country Club, Unlontown, Pa.  
United Shoe Manufacturing A. A., Beverly, Mass.  
Vesper Country Club, Lowell, Mass.  
Virginia Hot Springs Golf and Tennis Club, Hot Springs, Va.  
Wanango Country Club, Reno, Pa.  
Wannamolsett Country Club, Rumford, R. I.  
Washington Country Club, Jewell Station, Va.  
Washington County Golf and Country Club, Washington, Pa.  
Waumbek Golf Club, Jefferson, N. H.  
Waverly Golf Club, Portland, Ore.  
Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn.  
Wellesley Country Club, Wellesley Hills, Mass.  
Wenham Golf Club, Wenham, Mass.  
Westbrook Golf Club, Great River, L. I., N. Y.  
West Chester Golf and Country Club, West Chester, Pa.  
Westfield Golf Club, Westfield, N. J.  
Westmoreland Country Club, Verona, Pa.  
Weston Golf Club, Weston, Mass.  
Westwood Golf Club, North Dover Bay, O.  
Wheatley Hills Golf Club, East Williston, L. I., N. Y.  
Wheaton Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.  
Wheeling Country Club, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Williamsport Country Club, Williamsport, Pa.  
Winchester Country Club, Winchester, Mass.  
Windsor Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Winnisuket Country Club, Woonsocket, R. I.  
Wolferst Roost, Albany, N. Y.  
Woodbury Country Club, Woodbury, N. J.  
Woodhaven Golf Club, Woodhaven, L. I., N. Y.  
Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass.  
Woodmere Country Club, Woodmere, L. I.  
Woods Hole Golf Club, Falmouth, Mass.  
Worcester Golf Club, Great Barrington, Mass.  
Wyantenuck Golf Club, Great Barrington, Mass.  
Wyoming Valley Country Club, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
York Country Club, York, Pa.  
Youghiogheny Country Club, McKeesport, Pa.  
Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown, O.



*Yours very truly  
Charles Evans, Jr.*

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HOFFETT & CO. INC.

CHARLES EVANS, JR.,  
Edgewater G.C.,  
National Amateur Champion.

## Golfers Active in War Work

By E. B. MOSS, NEW YORK.

In the annals of American golf no brighter chapter exists than that which records the activities of the national and allied associations in worth-while war work during the past two years. Players, clubs, officials and other devotees gave unsparingly of their time, energy and money to swell the funds raised for various war and welfare purposes, and with such enthusiasm that when the final balance was struck even the most optimistic were astonished at the totals.

Unfortunately it is not possible to accurately record in dollars and cents the aggregate raised or subscribed in all parts of the nation by golfers collectively or as individuals, since many organizations and groups were working in various sections of the country at a time when all efforts were directed through scores of channels toward winning the war. From data available it appears certain that the total from all sources surpassed the million-dollar mark, and if Liberty Bonds, War Savings Stamps and similar subscriptions made at purely golf gatherings are taken into consideration, the aggregate is far in excess of these figures.

From club reports, public prints and other statements, selected almost at random, some idea of financial results can be visualized. In the work great credit accrues to those amateurs and professionals who toured the country playing exhibition matches for the Red Cross, United War Work and similar funds. For instance, Perry Adair and Bobby Jones, the youthful Southern players, are credited with having indirectly collected close to \$25,000 during a 10,000 mile playing tour through the Middle West and Southwest. Charles Evans, Jim Barnes, Bob MacDonald and Jock Hutchison raised \$30,000 in one match played at Chicago. "Long Jim" Barnes was one of the most successful of the professionals in this respect, while Walter Hagen, George McLean, Tom McNamara and many more contributed by their efforts thousands of dollars to these funds.

The names of scores of prominent amateurs aside from Evans, Jones and Adair also figured in this cause. W. C. Fownes, Jr., E. M. Byers, Jerome D. Travers, John G. Anderson, Oswald Kirkby, Francis Ouimet, Max R. Marston, Walter J. Travis, Findlay S. Douglas and Jesse Guilford all played in special matches.

The women experts also were factors of no mean importance in the cause. Mrs. William A. Gavin played in scores of exhibitions in all parts of the country and through her efforts alone the funds benefited to a large extent. She was ably seconded in this work by Miss Alexa Stirling and Miss Elaine Rosenthal, who played frequently throughout the season. These are but a few of those golfers whose services in this direction were invaluable.

Various methods were adopted in raising funds in connection with such exhibitions. Gallery cards or badges, programmes and refreshment privileges proved lucrative. The right to act as caddy to prominent players was always the occasion of high and spirited bidding. The balls and clubs used in such matches were equally in demand after the play and frequently



JEROME D. TRAVERS,  
Upper Montclair C.C.,  
Four-time National Amateur Champion.

were turned back by the successful bidder for another auction. In this connection it is interesting to note that in the match between Walter Travis and Findlay Douglas, played at Garden City, the putter with which Travis won the English amateur championship in 1904 was auctioned off for \$1,700, which was but a fraction of the receipts of this one exhibition match.

Charles Evans, national amateur and open champion, achieved a most remarkable record in this form of war work. During the season of 1918 he participated in more than fifty exhibitions, during which he traveled 26,250 miles, being on the road almost continuously for six months. He appeared in matches in over forty of the principal cities of the United States and Canada and was credited by the Western Golf Association with having brought in \$250,000 to the fund.

Money from sources other than exhibition play also ran into large totals. Patriotic tournament receipts of Labor Day in the Metropolitan district alone netted \$11,392.50, while the annual report of the Metropolitan Golf Association War Fund account for the two years ending December 10, 1918, showed receipts of \$71,877.71 and disbursements of \$71,850. The total from all sources by the clubs of the Chicago District Golf Association exceeded \$335,000, including sums collected through exhibitions previously mentioned.

Not of money alone did the golfers contribute. The United States Golf Association co-operated with the Commission on Training Camp Activities in obtaining golf clubs, balls and other material for the use of the soldiers in the various cantonments of the country. The result of this campaign is best demonstrated by the report made to Howard F. Whitney, secretary of the U.S.G.A., by Boyd Comstock of the Athletic Division of the Commission on War Camp Activities. It is as follows:

CAPTAIN HOWARD F. WHITNEY,  
Secretary United States Golf Association.

Dear Sir:

I am taking this opportunity of supplementing the enclosed report, which I think does not actually indicate the full benefit this commission and the camps have received from their affiliation with the United States Golf Association.

Speaking for Dr. Raycroft and the commission, I can candidly say that your drive for golf material was successful in every sense of the word. In the first place we were cabled to supply practically all of the large divisional camps, and a few of the smaller ones, with the initial allotment of approximately ten sets. In every case this material has been put to good use, and in no case has it been allowed to remain idle. Each athletic director was notified at the time of shipment that a certain donation was under way, and he was also asked to stimulate in every way a demand for recreational golf.

Although a large per cent of our representatives were not familiar with the game, they found that it was a comparatively easy task to start the ball rolling. This was generally accomplished by issuing a memorandum to the various officers throughout each individual camp. I might state that, owing



FRANCIS OUIMET,  
Woodland G.C.

to weather conditions—it being late fall before any of the material arrived—and the brief period of the campaign, the game was generally played by the officers. This, however, is not a weak link in the chain, as the mass soldier has already been supplied with an ample amount of athletic equipment.

Aside from the actual donations of golf clubs and balls, this commission received a surprising amount of favorable publicity, national and local. I am sure, therefore, that a great many golf men had the work of this commission brought to their attention, all of which is bound to have a healthy reaction.

The unsettled condition of the camps at this time is such that it is impossible to make any predictions concerning our future need of athletic material. We are still sending out substantial allotments of athletic supplies, for which there will be an excessive demand during the period of demobilization. I do not think it advisable, however, to lay any particular stress upon the continuance of your recent drive for golf material—in view of the general letting down attitude and a lack of information concerning the permanency of the camps.

It is quite probable that your various clubs will still continue to donate a certain amount of equipment, which can readily be absorbed by certain of the camps that have laid special emphasis upon golf. Furthermore, I think I can assure you that the material already donated will remain in service for some time to come, as all unused equipment in good condition will eventually be reassigned to the permanent military posts.

May I say in conclusion that the general effect of your splendid co-operation has been well worth the effort—judging from reports which we have received from the men in the field—and has been responsible for a good deal of unanimous approval.

BOYD COMSTOCK,  
Athletic Division.

The members of the U.S.G.A. responded to the call for material as follows:

Shipped to	Donated by	Sets Supplied
Camp Wheeler, Ga.....	George Pulford, Rep. Toledo Association.....	10
	Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh.....	10
Camp Wadsworth, S. C.....	George Pulford, Rep. Toledo Association.....	10
Camp Pike, Ark.....	George Pulford, Rep. Toledo Association.....	10
Fort Still, Okla.....	George Pulford, Rep. Toledo Association.....	10
Camp Lewis, Wash.....	Portland (Ore.) Golf Club.....	10
	Waverly Country Club, Portland, Ore.....	24
Camp Dodge, Iowa.....	Country Club, Winterset, Iowa.....	*
	Minikahda Country Club, Minneapolis.....	8
Camp Devens, Mass.....	Cleveland District Golf Association.....	10
	Thorny Lea Golf Club, Brockton, Mass.....	2
Camp Dix, N. J.....	Farmington (Conn.) Country Club.....	10
Camp Mills, N. Y.....	Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh.....	10
	Oakmont Country Club, Pittsburgh.....	5
	W. A. Putnam, Southampton, N. Y.....	3
Camp Sevier, S. C.....	North Hempstead (N. Y.) Country Club.....	4
	Owasco Country Club, Auburn, N. Y.....	6
Camp Meade, Md.....	Farmington (Conn.) Country Club.....	13
	Columbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C.....	10

[Continued on following page.]



WALTER J. TRAVIS,  
Garden City G.C.

Mr. Travis is holding the putter with which he won the English amateur championship in 1904 and generously donated for the benefit of the United War Work Fund. It was auctioned off for \$1,700.  
Levick, Photo.

Shipped to	Donated by	Sets Supplied
Camp Lee, Va.....	Columbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C.....	16
	Hartford (Conn.) Golf Club.....	5
Camp Greene, N. C.....	Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, N. Y.....	8
Langley Field, Va.....	Searsville Golf Club, Hartsdale, N. Y.....	60 clubs
	New York Golf Club.....	6
Camp Logan, Texas.....	Columbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C.....	10
Camp Humphreys, Va.....	New Orleans (La.) Golf Club.....	12
Camp Las Casas, P. R.....	Columbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C.....	5
	Bannockburn Golf Club, Washington, D. C.....	7
Base Hospital 1, N. Y.....	Chicago Golfers .....	*
	Agawam Hunt Club, Providence, R. I.....	10
Fort Rosecrans, Cal.....	Washington Golf and Country Club.....	10
Camp Gordon, Ga.....	Moshulu Golf Club, New York.....	3
Camp McArthur, Texas.....	Redlands (Cal.) Country Club.....	2
Camp Kearney, Cal.....	Coosa Country Club, Rome, Ga.....	50 clubs
Camp Arthur, Tex.....	Colonial Country Club, Memphis, Tenn.....	4
Camp Beaufort, S. C.....	San Francisco Golf and Country Club.....	*
Fort Benj. Harrison, Ind.....	Fort Wayne (Ind.) Country Club.....	10
Camp Taylor, Ky.....	Cleveland District Golf Association.....	10
Camp Funston, Kan.....	Cleveland District Golf Association.....	10
Camp Custer, Mich.....	Cleveland District Golf Association.....	10
Camp Sherman, Ohio.....	Cleveland District Golf Association.....	10
Camp Sheridan, Ala.....	Lumbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C.....	10
Camp Hancock, Ga.....	Lumbia Golf Club, Washington, D. C.....	10
Camp Upton, N. Y.....	Iainfield (N. J.) Country Club.....	5
	Hartford (Conn.) Department Parks.....	*
Camp Beauregard, La.....	Baton Rouge (La.) Golf and Country Club.....	*
Aberdeen Prov. Grounds, Md.....	Caue Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J.....	*
Camp Eustis, Va.....	Suburban Golf Club, Elizabeth, N. J.....	*
Camp Merritt, N. J.....	Toekaway Hunting Club, Cedarhurst, N. Y.....	10
University of Texas.....	Pucson (Ariz.) Golf and Country Club.....	10
Aviation Sch., Austin, Texas.....	.....	5
Camp McClellan, Ala.....	Anniston (Ala.) Country Club.....	*
Camp Shelby, Miss.....	Stanton Heights Club, Pittsburgh.....	10
Camp Grant, Ill.....	Old Elm Golf Club, Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	10

\*Miscellaneous collection.

The definition "set" as used in the above report indicates a collection of from six to ten clubs and a dozen balls.

A record of some of the more important exhibition matches played during the 1918 season for the benefit of the Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., United War Work Fund and similar welfare objects, follows:

Charles Evans and Jock Hutchison defeated Jim Barnes and Gil Nicholls, 4 and 2, at French Lick Springs, Ark.

Gil Nicholls and Jim Barnes defeated Robert Craig and Harry Duff, 3 up, 18 holes, at Louisville, Ky.

Jim Barnes and Eddie Loos defeated Gil Nicholls and C. H. Mothersole, 3 and 2, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Jack Williams defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, 6 and 5, 18 holes. Mrs. Gavin was conceded 9 strokes. Piping Rock Club, Locust Valley, N. Y.

W. C. Fownes, Jr., and E. M. Byers defeated George Simpson and George Sargent, 2 and 1, at Pittsburgh.

Jim Barnes and Jack Hobens defeated Jerome Travers and Oswald Kirkby, 5 and 4, at Englewood, N. J.

Jim Barnes and Tom McNamara defeated Max Marston and Jerome Travers, 1 up, 19 holes, at Greenwich, Conn.



WILLIAM C. FOWNES, JR.,  
Oakmont C.C.

EBEN M. BYERS,  
Allegheny C.C.

Jock Hutchison and Bob MacDonald defeated Charles Evans and Warren Wood, 3 and 2, at Windsor Golf Club, Chicago.

H. Lamb and G. Von Elm defeated Mike Brady and M. L. Dickie, 5 and 4, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Robert Andrew and J. S. Worthington defeated Jerome Travers and John G. Anderson, 2 up, at the New Haven Country Club.

Jim Barnes and Walter Hagen defeated Jerome Travers and Charles Evans, 1 up, 23 holes, at Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Miss Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair defeated Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones by one point in a Scotch foursome at the Westmoreland Golf Club, Chicago.

Jerome Travers and Oswald Kirkby defeated Francis Ouimet and John G. Anderson, 4 and 3, at the Siwanoy Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Jim Barnes and Tom McNamara defeated Jerome Travers and Max Marston, 1 up, 19 holes, at Greenwich (Conn.) Country Club.

Jim Barnes and Jock Hutchison defeated Charles Evans and Warren Wood, 2 up, at Olympia Fields, Chicago.

Charles Evans and Warren Wood defeated Bob MacDonald and Jim Barnes, 2 up, at Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

Isaac Mackie and Cyril Walker defeated Jerome Travers and Max Marston, 1 up, 20 holes, at Canoe Brook Country Club, Summit, N. J.

Gil Nicholls and Wilfrid Reid defeated Pat Doyle and Jim Donaldson, 5 and 4, at Long Branch, N. J.

Jock Hutchison and Bob MacDonald defeated Phil Gaudin and Frank Adams, 3 and 1, at Harlem, Chicago.

Charles Evans and Warren Wood defeated Bobby Jones and Perry Adair, 5 and 3, at Kansas City.

In an even match, Mrs. W. A. Gavin defeated H. A. Fleager, 1 up, at the Seattle Golf Club.

Max Marston and Jerome Travers defeated Oswald Kirkby and John G. Anderson, 2 and 1, at Philadelphia.

Max Marston and Jerome Travers defeated Oswald Kirkby and John G. Anderson, 4 and 3, at Sumner, N. J.

Gil Nicholls and Will Robertson defeated Tom McNamara and Tom Kerrigan, 2 and 1, at Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Bobby Jones and Perry Adair defeated James Standish and Kenneth Edwards, 2 and 1, at Atlanta, Ga.

Jock Hutchison and Bob MacDonald defeated Charles Evans and George Simpson, 2 and 1, at Peru, Ind.

Will McFarlane and George McLean defeated Tom Kerrigan and Jack Dowling, 1 up, at Yonkers, N. Y.

Charles Evans and Walter Hagen defeated Jock Hutchison and Bob MacDonald, at Chicago.

Jock Hutchison and Walter Hagen defeated Charles Evans and Warren Wood, 3 and 2, at Pittsburgh.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, with an allowance of nine strokes, defeated David Finley, 1 up, at San Francisco.



MISS ALEXA W. STIRLING,  
Atlanta, Ga.,  
National Champion.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin defeated Harry Legg, 1 up, at the Minikahda Club, Minneapolis.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin won from Jack Burke, 3 and 2, at the Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin lost to Walter Clark, 2 down, at the Denver Country Club, Denver, Col.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin lost to Forrest Watson, 2 down and 1 to play, at the Waverly Country Club, Portland, Ore.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Perry Adair defeated Miss Alexa Stirling and Bobby Jones, 3 up, at Montclair, N. J.

Jock Hutchison and Bob MacDonald finished all even at 22 holes with Charles Evans and Kenneth Edwards, at Brook, Ind.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones defeated Miss Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair, 2 up, at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin and John Black defeated Miss Edith Chesebrough and Mike Brady, 1 up, at San Francisco.

Gil Nicholls and Wilfrid Reid defeated Jim Donaldson and Pat Doyle, 2 and 1, at Deal Beach, N. J.

Jock Hutchison and Jack Croke defeated Charles Evans and Stewart Gardner, 8 strokes, at South Bend, Ind.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones defeated Miss Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair, 6 points, at Springfield, Mass.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Perry Adair defeated Miss Alexa Stirling and Bobby Jones, 12 points, at Newton, Mass.

Pat Doyle and Tom Boyd defeated Jock Hutchison and Bob MacDonald, 1 up, 19 holes, at the Ridgemoor Country Club, Chicago.

Warren Wood and Will Diddel defeated Charles Evans and Kenneth Edwards, at Kokomo, Ind.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones defeated Miss Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair, 3 points, at the Ekwanok Country Club, Manchester, Vt.

Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford defeated Jerome Travers and John G. Anderson, 1 up, at Sheneicosett Country Club, New London, Conn.

Bob MacDonald and Jock Hutchison defeated Charles Evans and Kenneth Edwards, 2 and 1, at Old Elm Club, Chicago.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones defeated Miss Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair, 5 and 4, at Poland Springs, Me.

Miss Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair defeated Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones, 4 up, at West Orange, N. J.

Miss Alexa Stirling and Perry Adair defeated Miss Elaine Rosenthal and Bobby Jones, 4 and 3, at Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa.

Charles Evans and Warren Wood defeated Jock Hutchison and Phil Gaudin, 2 and 1, at Lincoln Park, Chicago.

John G. Anderson and Oswald Kirkby defeated Jerome Travers and Max Marston, 4 and 3, at Dunwoodie Country Club, Yonkers, N. Y.

Bobby Jones and Perry Adair defeated Charles Evans and Kenneth Edwards, 1 up, 20 holes, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.



MRS. WILLIAM A. GAVIN,  
New York.



MISS MILDRED CAVERLY,  
Philadelphia C.C.

Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford defeated Donald J. Ross and Jack Shea, 5 and 3, at Kernwood Country Club, Salem, Mass.

Charles Evans and Bobby Jones defeated Oswald Kirkby and Max Marston, 2 and 1, at Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J.

Tom McNamara and Jack Dowling defeated Charles Evans and Bobby Jones, 1 up, at the Scarsdale Country Club, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Tom McNamara and Jack Dowling defeated Charles Evans and Bobby Jones, 2 up, at the North Shore Country Club, Long Island.

Charles Evans and Bobby Jones defeated Max Marston and John G. Anderson, 5 and 4, at the Shuttle Meadow Club, New Britain, Conn.

John G. Anderson and Oswald Kirkby defeated Jerome Travers and Max Marston, 1 up, 18 holes, at Arcola, N. J.

Jerome Travers and Max Marston defeated Oswald Kirkby and John G. Anderson, 5 and 4, at St. Andrews Golf Club, New York.

Jerome Travers and Tom Boyd won an extra hole match from A. L. Walker and A. F. Kammer at Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island.

H. M. Coxe and Jack Hobens defeated Oswald Kirkby and John G. Anderson, 1 up, at the Knickerbocker Country Club, Tenafly, N. J.

Herbert Strong and Jack Williams defeated Alec Pirie and Jim Maiden, 2 up.

Ted Galligan and Tom McNamara defeated Carl Anderson and A. W. Chiappa, 1 up, at the Marine and Field Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Alec Smith and Gil Nicholls defeated Jerome Travers and Oswald Kirkby, 3 and 2, at St. Albans Club, Jamaica, N. Y.

Walter J. Travis defeated Findlay S. Douglas, 1 up, at Garden City, N. Y. Following the match, the putter with which Travis won the English amateur championship in 1904 was auctioned off for \$1,700. The match netted close to \$5,000 for the United War Work Fund.

## NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

## FIRST CHAMPIONSHIP

Prior to the Organization of the U.S.G.A.

Held at Newport (R. I.) Golf Club, September 3, 1894; 20 entries.

W. G. Lawrence, Newport.....	47	46	49	46—188
C. B. Macdonald, Chicago.....	46	43	50	50—189
G. McC. Sargent, Essex County.....	52	49	51	49—201
Victor Sorchan, Newport.....	50	52	57	53—212
W. W. Watson, Montreal.....	54	50	59	51—214
H. C. Leeds, Boston.....	51	55	59	52—217
L. Curtis, Boston.....	60	52	57	52—221
James Wright .....	61	64	65	56—246

## SECOND CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at the St. Andrews Golf Club, October 11, 12, 13, 1894; won by L. B. Stoddart, St. Andrews, who defeated C. B. Macdonald, Chicago Club, Wheaton, 1 up.

## UNDER UNITED STATES GOLF ASSOCIATION AUSPICES.

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up	Club	Score	Where Played
1895	C. B. Macdonald..... C. E. Sands.....	Chicago G. C..... St. Andrews	12 and 11	Newport Golf Club, Newport, R. I.
1896	H. J. Whigham..... J. G. Thorp.....	Onwentsia Club..... Cambridge	8 and 7	Shinnecock Hills G. C., Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
1897	H. J. Whigham..... W. R. Betts.....	Onwentsia Club..... Shinnecock Hills G.C.	8 and 6	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1898	Findlay S. Douglas..... W. B. Smith.....	Findlay S. Douglas..... Meadowbrook G. C..	5 and 3 3 and 2	Morris County G. C., Morristown, N. J. Onwentsia Club,
1899	Herbert M. Harriman..... Findlay S. Douglas.....	Garden City G. C....	2 up	Lake Forest, Ill. Garden City Golf Club,
1900	Walter J. Travis..... Findlay S. Douglas.....	Garden City G. C....	5 and 4	Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
1901	Walter J. Travis..... Walter E. Egan.....	Garden City G. C.... Exmoor C. C.	4 and 2	C. C. of Atlantic City, Atlantic City, N. J.
1902	Louis N. James..... E. M. Byers.....	Glenview Club..... Allegheny C. C.	5 and 4	Glenview Club, Golf, Ill.
1903	Walter J. Travis..... E. M. Byers.....	Garden City G. C.... Allegheny C. C.	5 and 4	Nassau C. C., Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.
1904	H. Chandler Egan..... Fred Herreshoff.....	Exmoor C. C..... Ekwanok C. C.	8 and 6	Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.
1905	H. Chandler Egan..... D. E. Sawyer.....	Exmoor C. C..... Wheaton G. C.	6 and 5	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1906	E. M. Byers..... George S. Lyon.....	Allegheny C. C..... Toronto, Canada	2 up	Englewood Golf Club, Englewood, N. J.
1907	Jerome D. Travers..... Archibald Graham.....	Montclair G. C..... North Jersey C. C.	6 and 5	Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio
1908	Jerome D. Travers..... Max H. Behr.....	Montclair G. C..... Morris County G. C.	8 and 7	Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
1909	Robert A. Gardner..... H. Chandler Egan.....	Hinsdale G. C..... Exmoor C. C.	4 and 2	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1910	William C. Fownes, Jr..... Warren K. Wood.....	Oakmont C. C..... Homewood C. C.	4 and 3	Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
1911	Harold H. Hilton..... Fred Herreshoff.....	Royal Liverpool G.C..... Ekwanok C. C.	1 up (37)	Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y.
1912	Jerome D. Travers..... Charles Evans, Jr.....	Upper Montclair C.C..... Edgewater G. C.	7 and 6	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1913	Jerome D. Travers..... John G. Anderson.....	Upper Montclair C.C..... Brae Burn C. C.	5 and 4	Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
1914	Francis Ouimet..... Jerome D. Travers.....	Woodland G. C..... Upper Montclair C.C.	6 and 5	Ekwanok C. C., Manchester, Vt.
1915	Robert A. Gardner..... John G. Anderson.....	Hinsdale G. C..... Siwanoy C. C.	5 and 4	Detroit C. C., Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich.
1916	Charles Evans, Jr..... Robert A. Gardner.....	Edgewater G. C..... Hinsdale G. C.	4 and 3	Merion Cricket Club, Ilaverford, Pa.
1917-1918	Not held.			

## NATIONAL WOMEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1895	Mrs. C. S. Brown.....	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	132	Meadowbrook G. C., Reading, Mass.
1896	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.....	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	2 and 1	Morris County G. C., Morristown, N. J.
	Mrs. A. Turnure.....	Shinnecock Hills G.C.		
1897	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.....	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	5 and 4	Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.
	Miss N. C. Sargent.....	Essex County Club		
1898	Miss Beatrix Hoyt.....	Shinnecock Hills G.C.	5 and 3	Ardsley Club, Ardsley, N. Y.
	Miss Maud Wetmore.....	Newport G. C.		
1899	Miss Ruth Underhill.....	Nassau C. C.	2 and 1	Philadelphia C. C., Bala, Philadelphia, Pa
	Mrs. Caleb F. Fox.....	Huntingdon Val. C.C.		
1900	Miss F. C. Griscom.....	Merion Cricket Club	6 and 5	Shinnecock Hills G. C., Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
	Miss Margaret Curtis.....	Essex County Club		
1901	Miss Genevieve Hecker.....	Apawamis Club.....	5 and 3	Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.
	Miss Lucy Herron.....	Cincinnati		
1902	Miss Genevieve Hecker.....	Apawamis Club.....	4 and 3	Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
	Miss L. A. Wells.....	Brookline		
1903	Miss Bessie Anthony.....	Glenview Club.....	7 and 6	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
	Miss J. A. Carpenter.....	Westward Ho G. C.		
1904	Miss Georgianna Bishop.....	Brooklawn C. C.	5 and 3	Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.
	Mrs. E. F. Sanford.....	Essex County C. C.		
1905	Miss Pauline Mackay.....	Oakley C. C.	1 up	Morris County C. C., Convent, N. J.
	Miss Margaret Curtis.....	Essex County Club		
1906	Miss Harriot S. Curtis.....	Essex County Club	2 and 1	Brae Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass.
	Miss Molly Adams.....	Wollaston G. C.		
1907	Miss Margaret Curtis.....	Essex County Club	7 and 6	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
	Miss Harriot S. Curtis.....	Essex County Club		
1908	Miss Kate C. Harley.....	Fall River G. C.	6 and 5	Chevy Chase Club, Washington, D. C.
	Mrs. T. H. Polhemus.....	Richmond Co. C. C.		
1909	Miss Dorothy Campbell.....	Great Britain	3 and 2	Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa.
	Mrs. Ron. H. Barlow.....	Merion Cricket Club		
1910	Miss Dorothy Campbell.....	Hamilton, Can.	2 and 1	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
	Mrs. G. M. Martin.....	Tavistock, Eng.		
1911	Miss Margaret Curtis.....	Essex County Club	5 and 3	Baltusrol G. C., Springfield, N. J.
	Miss Lillian Hyde.....	South Shore F. C.		
1912	Miss Margaret Curtis.....	Essex County Club	3 and 2	Essex County Club, Manchester, Mass.
	Mrs. Ron. H. Barlow.....	Merion Cricket Club		
1913	Miss G. Ravenscroft.....	England	2 up	Wilmington C. C., Wilmington, Del.
	Miss Marion Hollins.....	Westbrook G. C.		
1914	Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson.....	Oakley C. C.	1 up	Nassau C. C., Glen Cove, L. I., N.Y.
	Miss E. V. Rosenthal.....	Ravisloe C. C.		
1915	Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck.....	Philadelphia	3 and 2	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
	Mrs. W. A. Gavin.....	Shirley Park, Eng.		
1916	Miss Alexa Stirling.....	Atlanta	2 and 1	Belmont Spring C. C., Waverly, Mass.
1917-1918	—Not held.	Philadelphia		



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WALTER C. HAGEN,  
Oakland Hills G.C.,  
National Open Champion.

## National Open Championship

BY GRANTLAND RICE.

After a three-year lapse from 1916, the 24th open golf championship of America was held over the Brae Burn course, just outside of Boston, June 9-12. In this 24th championship, Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago, also amateur champion, made a bold defense of his title for the first two rounds, but slipped at the finish of the third round and dropped back. The finish was one of the most sensational in years. Coming from behind, Walter C. Hagen, the mighty hitter of Oakland Hills, Detroit, overcame a five-stroke lead which Mike Brady had established, tieing up the 72-hole test. Both Brady and Hagen returned 301 strokes for the complete journey, and in the play-off Hagen won by a single stroke with a 77 against Brady's 78.

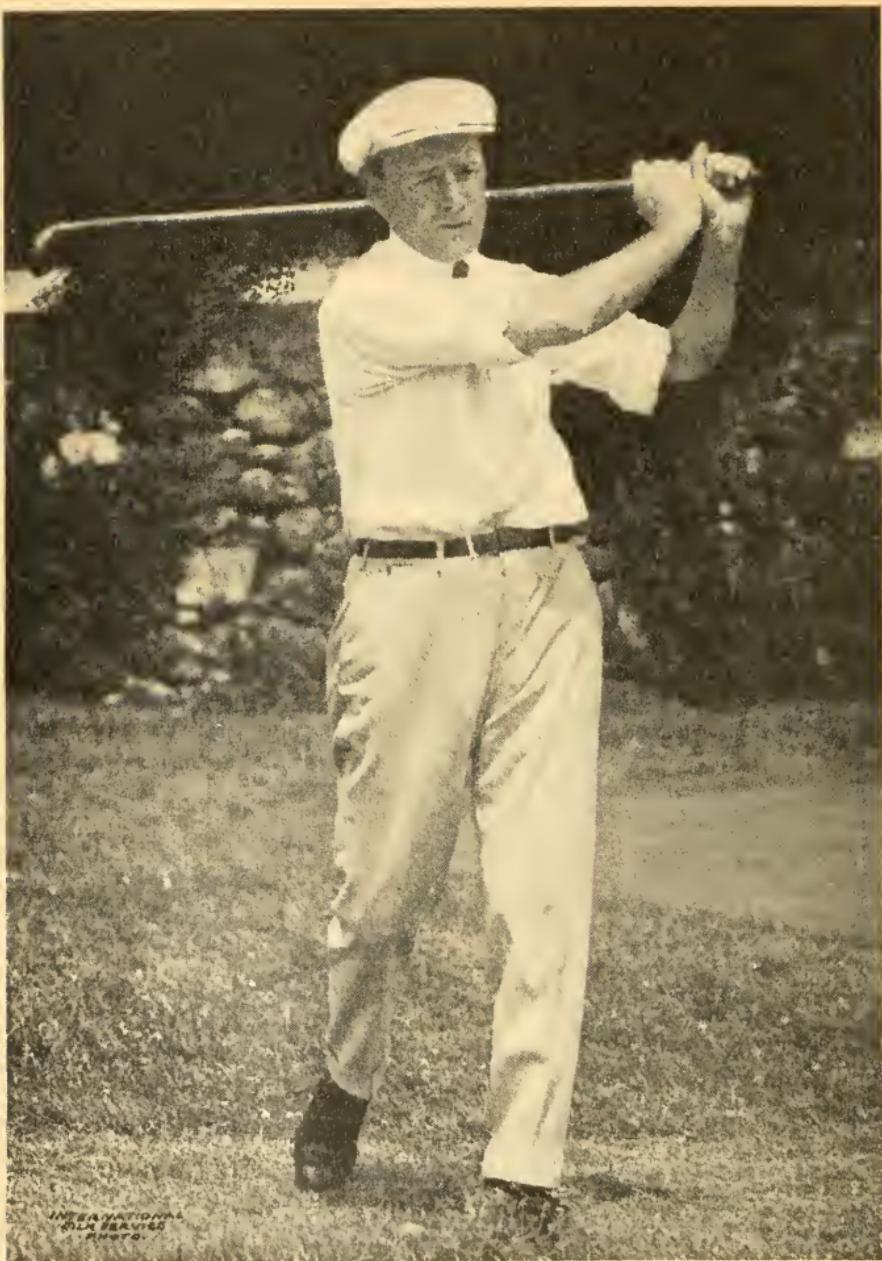
There was a three-cornered battle on from the start among the homebreds, the foreign-born Scotch and English professionals and the amateurs, the latter having won three of the last four open championships. The homebreds took the jump from the start and maintained their supremacy all the way through.

Charles Hoffner, the young homebred from the Philmont Club, Philadelphia, handed in the first surprise by leading the field over the first day's test with a very fine 72, tieing Tom McNamara's record for the course. The pace was too fast for Hoffner to maintain, but his first round was one of the big features of the tournament. Just back of Hoffner came Mike Brady, picked by many to win, with Louis Tellier of Brae Burn playing fine golf.

After the first round Walter Hagen was well up with a 78. Between the leaders and Hagen came Francis Ouimet with a 76 and Charles Evans with a 77. Ouimet at the start was playing brilliant but erratic golf, hooking his tee shots badly. This fault later on broke up his entire game and dropped him well behind at the finish. Brae Burn was no course to be in constant trouble off the tee. Evans was playing brilliant golf up to the greens, but his putts soon began to stay out and this later affected his other play. For 36 holes he had no worse than a five on any hole, and rarely missed any type of stroke up to the cup.

After the second round Hagen and Tom McNamara had dropped down with the leaders and both were then well in the running. After the first 36 holes the championship looked to be a battle among Mike Brady, leading the field, Walter Hagen, Jack Cowan, Louis Tellier, George Bowden, Chick Evans and Jock Hutchison.

In the morning of the third round Mike Brady apparently sewed up the title by turning in a 73, putting him five strokes out beyond Hagen with a 75. But in the final round Brady, who drew a playing mate far off his game, began to falter and he finally needed a fine finish to secure an 80. This left Hagen with a 75 to tie and a 74 to win. When the Oakland Hills star took a 6 on the 5th hole and a 5 on the short 6th, where his tee shot found the water, his chance looked to be exceedingly slim. But he



MICHAEL J. BRADY,  
Oakley C.C.  
Runner-up in National Open Championship.

allied after this with a fine 2 on the 200-yard 8th. When Hagen reached the 13th hole he needed even par to win for the rest of the way. He came to the last hole with a 4 to tie and a 3 to win. Two fine shots left him a 10-footer to land the title without a play-off, but his putt struck the cup and jumped out.

By this margin Hagen and Brady fought out the drawn issue over another eighteen holes. For ten holes Brady slipped badly, and when he took a 6 on the 10th, after being hole high in 2, his last chance looked to be over. But starting at the 11th hole the Boston homebred began to sink one long putt after another. Here is his record in this respect: 11th hole, a 25-foot putt for a 3; 12th, 25-foot putt for a 3; 13th, 6-foot putt that rimmed the cup; 14th, 20-foot put for a 4, one under par; 15th, 0-foot putt for a par 4.

Hagen finally came to the last hole one stroke to the good. Here, after Brady had driven 230 yards down the course, Hagen topped his tee shot. The ball, however, bounded over a 6-foot brook and slipped out through the rough into the fairway, giving him a full brassie to the green's edge. Brady almost sank his chip shot for a 3, losing the title by the margin of two inches after ninety holes of play. Following are the cards for the play-off:

Hagen—Out .....	5 4 4 6 5 2 4 4 4	—38	In.....	5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 4	—39	—77
Brady—Out .....	4 6 4 5 5 4 4 4 5	—41	In.....	6 3 3 4 4 4 5 4 4	—37	—78

Tom McNamara, Jack Cowan and Jock Hutchison made a bold bid towards the finish, but one or two mistakes cost each the last opportunity to overcome the margin.

The weather was ideal throughout for scoring, a misty day being followed by two almost windless June days of sun and warmth. Big galleries began to throng the course after the opening day's play, and at the finish, on Wednesday and Thursday, more than 7,000 spectators lined the fairways where Brady and Hagen were fighting it out. The tournament was featured by one professional entry taking eighteen strokes at the short 90-yard 8th hole and by his returning a 64 for the first nine holes.

Evans, through his fine play from the tee and through the fairway, might have made a successful defense of his title if he had been able to solve the mystery of the fast Brae Burn greens. But his putting touch soon went astray, generally on the last nine holes of each round, and this deficit dropped him back of the leaders on the third round. Even his machine-like steadiness could not make up for so many missed putts.

Ouimet's play was disappointing to his many admirers. He was under the throes of a bad hook off the tee, and this fault constantly had him in trouble. He hung on until the last round, where he broke badly in almost every department of the game, taking an 85 for the fourth trip around. Jock Hutchison played sound golf but had no luck on his putts.

The homebreds, by returning three of the first four leaders, took command again of American golf after a lapse that dated back to 1914, the year that Hagen won at Midlothian. Hagen was born at Rochester, N. Y., and Brady in Boston. This made Hagen's second victory and Brady's second tie for the title, his first drawn affair being with Jack McDermott and



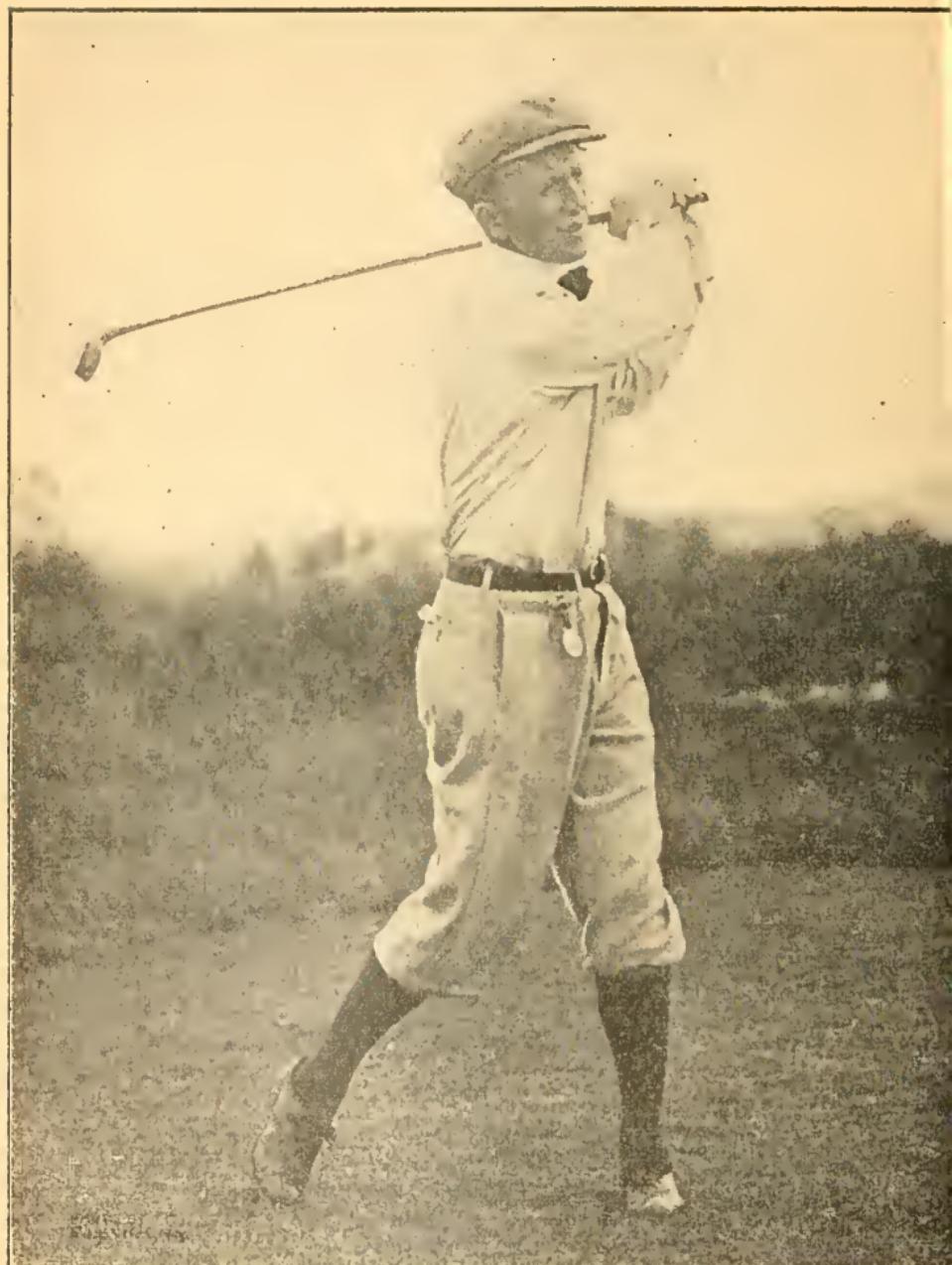
HAGEN MAKING THE FINAL PUTT IN THE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP  
AT BRAE BURN.

INTERWELL  
FILM STORYLINE  
PHOTO

George Simpson in 1911, McDermott winning the play-off. The amateurs, after winning three of the four championships between 1913 and 1919, were well out of it after Evans slipped and Ouimet broke. The summaries:

W. C. Hagen, Oak. H'l's.	151	75	75—301	G. Sargent, Interlachen.	163	82	78—323
M. J. Brady, Oakley.....	148	73	80—301	G. Fotheringham, Gl. C.	163	79	81—323
J. Hutchison, Glen View.	154	76	76—306	W. D. Robinson, Ph. C.C.	159	85	80—324
T. McNamara, New Y'k	153	74	79—306	*J. G. Anderson, Siw'n'y.	157	84	83—324
G. McLean, Great Neck.	156	76	76—308	Emmet French, York....	157	81	87—325
L. Tellier, Brae Burn...	151	82	75—308	J. Bredemus, unattached	162	86	77—325
John Cowan, Stockb'dge.	153	75	81—309	*W. C. Sherwood, Md. Bl.	159	83	83—325
Fred McLeod, Columbia.	155	79	78—312	T. Mulgrew, Slackensack	160	84	82—326
G. L. Bowden, C'mw'lth	151	76	86—313	W. V. Hoare, Tedesco...	163	82	79—326
C. Evans, Jr., Edgew't'r	153	82	78—313	A. E. Reid, Blindbrook..	164	81	81—326
H. Hampton, Virginia...	160	77	78—315	J. McGregor, unattached	161	82	83—326
J. M. Barnes, Sun. H'l's.	155	79	81—315	F. J. Wright, Jr., Albem.	165	81	81—327
C. W. Hackney, Atl. C.	161	81	74—316	George Low, Baltusrol...	162	84	81—327
C. H. Hoffner, Philmont.	150	77	89—316	Willie Ogg, Atlanta.....	161	81	85—327
I. Mackie, Canoe Brook.	157	78	81—316	G. M. Gordon, Wan'm's't	166	80	83—329
Alex Ross, Detroit.....	155	77	86—318	D. E. Sawyer, Siwanoy..	166	81	82—329
G. Nicholls, unattached.	159	82	77—318	W. Oaks, Bloomf'l'd H'l's	169	79	82—330
F. Ouimet, Woodland....	155	79	85—319	J. Crossan, Wheatly H..	169	83	79—331
Pat Doyle, Deal.....	160	76	83—319	M. Campbell, Essex Co..	166	88	78—332
J. West, Rock. Hunt....	161	80	78—319	H. Cowie, Tate Springs.	169	80	84—333
J. D. Edgar, Druid Hills	158	82	80—320	*L. B. Patton, Honest'd.	165	87	83—335
A. Cunningham, Wh'l'ng	160	79	81—320	R. Dez Pierce, Brae B..	165	89	84—338
W. E. Reid, Wilm'gton	160	80	80—320	Scotty Robson, Olean...	164	92	84—340
A. J. Sanderson, Sl. H'ol.	164	73	84—321	Alex Girard, Hyde Park	167	83	90—340
J. P. Guilford, Woodl'd.	157	84	80—321	John T. Shea, Kernwood	167	84	89—340
T. Kerrigan, Siwanoy...	159	82	81—322	F. C. Canausa, Oak Rid.	163	90	87—340
H. C. Lagerblade, Ygt'n.	159	82	81—322	E. K. McCarthy, Ch'l'ite	167	90	88—345
O. Hackbarth, Cincinnati	156	82	84—322	R. H. Wales, Chest. H.	168	92	87—347
B. MacDonald, Ind. Hill.	159	80	84—323				

\*Amateurs.



JOCK HUTCHISON,  
Glen View Club.

## The Home Green

BY GRANTLAND RICE.

Walter Hagen and Jack McDermott are the only homebred professionals who have ever won the open championship. These two have each won it twice; McDermott in 1911 and 1912; Hagen in 1914 and 1919.

\* \* \*

Alex Smith was the last foreign-born golfer to win the American open, back in 1910. Since that date those who have tried and failed include Harry Vardon, Ted Ray, Jim Barnes, Jock Hutchison, George Sargent, Freddie McLeod and Gil Nicholls.

\* \* \*

The longest hitter at the recent open championship was Bob MacDonald, the lanky Scot. MacDonald was outranging the others by a matter of ten and fifteen yards. He got terrific distance all through the tournament, but could not manipulate the Brae Burn greens.

\* \* \*

Walter Hagen and Jesse Guilford, both siege guns, were paired together, Hagen outdriving Guilford by an average of five yards. The latter was too wild from the tee to have any chance.

\* \* \*

Ouimet, a very fine putter, showed what can happen in golf by taking three putts on the 18th green in his first round, from a distance only six feet away from the cup. Where he seemed to have an almost sure 4, he finally turned in a 6. In the same way, Tom McNamara, probably the finest putter among the professionals and one of the best in the world, missed no less than four putts from less than two feet of the cup.

\* \* \*

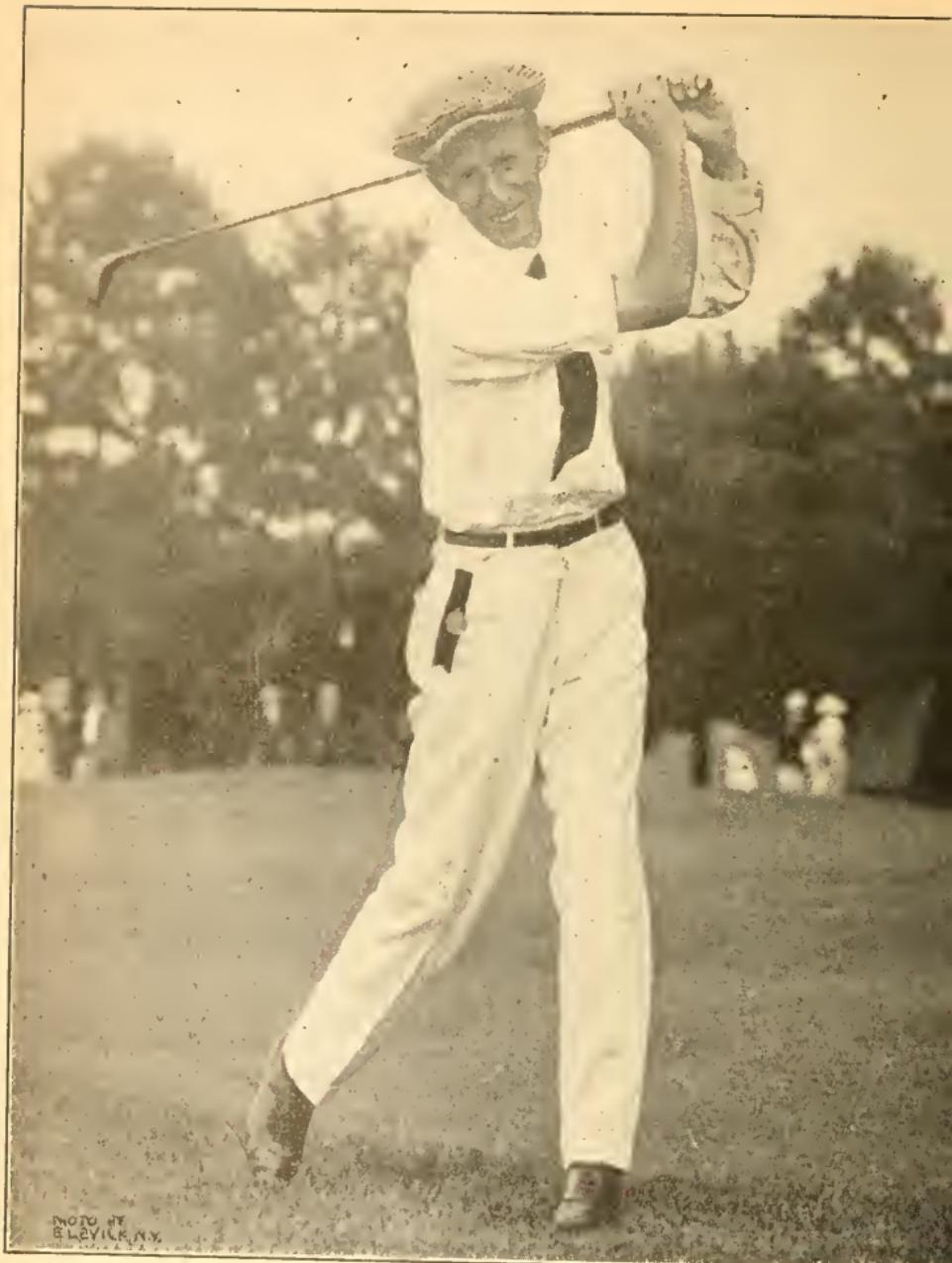
Jerome D. Travers, open champion for 1915, failed to start, as he had been playing very little golf through the spring.

\* \* \*

Charles Evans, Jr., former open and still amateur champion, has cut down his swing with the wood to only a three-quarter stroke. He still gets as much distance as ever and says that he has improved his accuracy immeasurably. He rarely made a mistake from the tee in his 72-hole journey at Brae Burn, where accurate driving is no light task.

\* \* \*

As a result of Mike Brady's ill-fortune in drawing a playing mate who rarely played out a hole in the last round, it has been suggested that the U.S.G.A. draw the leaders together hereafter, when the final test is at hand. This would eliminate the luck of one man drawing a fine golfer to spur him along while his rival drew a poor one.



JAMES M. BARNES,  
Sunset Hill C.C.

PHOTO BY  
ELIZVILL, N.Y.

Brady might easily charge the loss of his championship to a butterfly. At the 4th hole in the afternoon he had an 18-inch putt for a 4. Just as his putter started, a large butterfly lit on the ball. Later, as Brady started to putt again, the butterfly circled back—a camera clicked at the green's edge—and Brady quite naturally missed the 18-inch putt, which later cost him the championship.

\* \* \*

Oswald Kirkby is the only golfer who has won the Metropolitan championship three time since the reign of Travis and Travers. These two took turns up to 1915, Travis' last victory.

\* \* \*

Louis Tellier had a par 3 and a par 4 at Brae Burn to break the course record by two strokes, but he finished 5—5 and thereby lost a wonderful opportunity.

\* \* \*

Jack Cowan, the Stockbridge professional, had a good chance to win the championship with only nine holes to play, when the big gallery found him out. From that point on he began to slip, having played his first 63 holes without a spectator.

\* \* \*

Mike Brady has drawn a record of hard luck of all sorts in open championships. He tied McDermott in 1911, having a big lead before he was overhauled, only to lose on the play-off. He led the field at 54 holes in 1915, when a spectator almost stepped on his mashie and cost him a 6 on a 4 hole. He seemed to have the open won in 1919 until mistakes began to cost heavily, aided and abetted by the hardest sort of luck.

\* \* \*

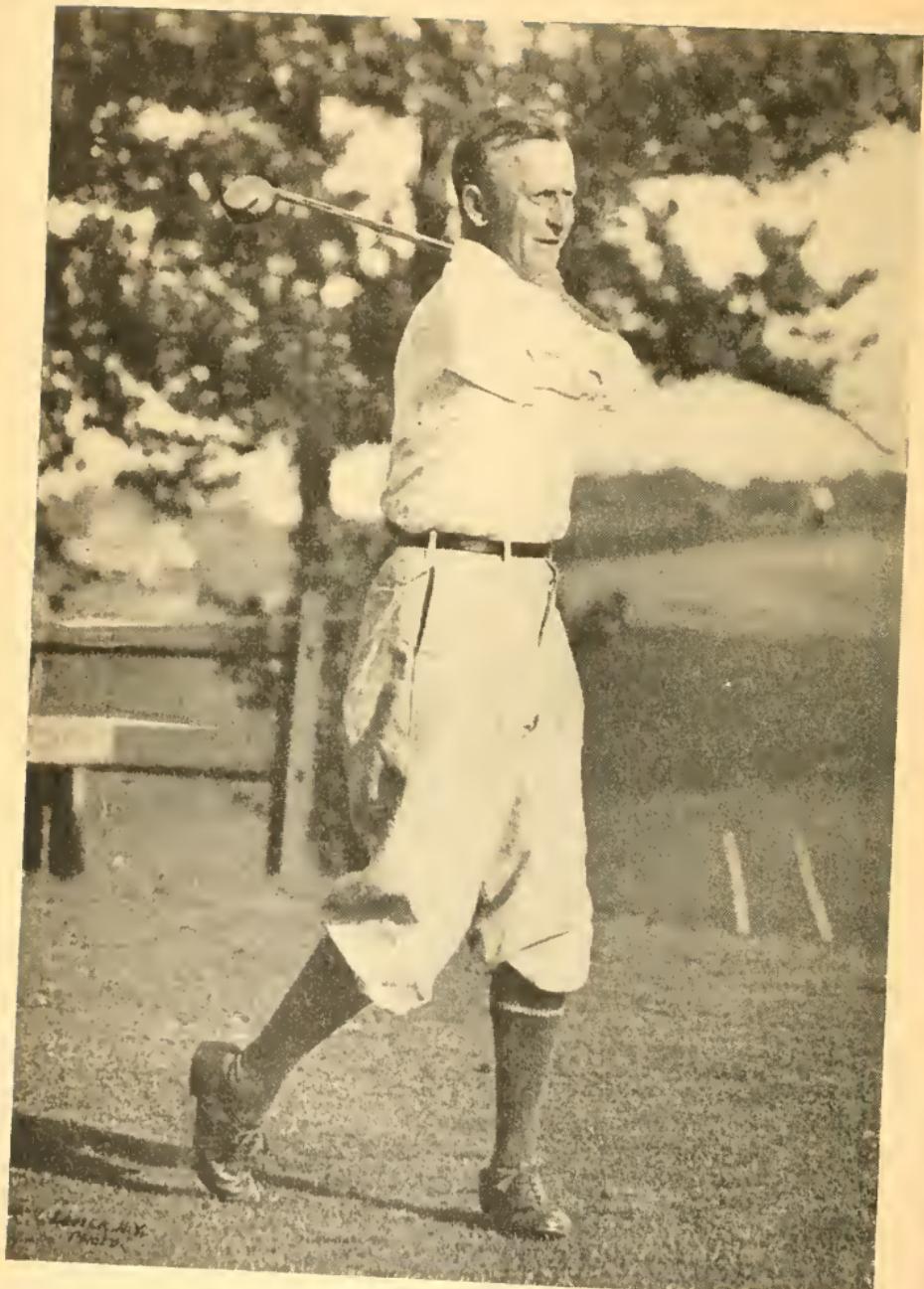
Evans' record of 286 at Minikahda will likely be a record over 72 holes in an open championship for many years. Hagen's 291 at Midlothian is the next best winning score.

\* \* \*

Freddie McLeod, ex-open champion, is one of the few golfers who have finished in the money for the last ten years. This shows a record of consistent play. McLeod weighed 120 pounds when he first won the open.

\* \* \*

Hagen, the new open champion, is the longest iron player in America. He can get as much distance with his iron from a close lie as most good golfers can get with a brassie. He has thick, powerful wrists and forearms and doesn't mind taking the chance of tearing into the ball. Hagen belongs to the bold and dashing school of golfers who rarely plays any shot safe where he has a chance to get there. It is this daring, plus his skill, that has given him two titles.



GIL NICHOLLS.

## NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up	Club	Score	Where Played
1894	Willie Dunn W. Campbell	.....	2 up	St. Andrews Golf Club, Mt. Hope, N. Y.
1895	Horace Rawlins Willie Dunn	Newport G. C. Shinnecock Hills G.C.	173 175	Newport G. C., Newport, R. I.
1896	James Foulis Horace Rawlins	Chicago G. C. Sadaquada G. C.	152 155	Shinnecock Hills G. C., Shinnecock Hills, L. I.
1897	Joe Lloyd Willie Anderson	Essex County Clnb. Watch Hill, R. I.	162 163	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1898	Fred Herd Aleck Smith	Washington Park Washington Park	328 335	Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
1899	Willie Smith George Low Val. Fitzjohn W. H. Way	Midlothian C. C. Dyker Meadow G. C. Otsego G. C. Detroit	315 315 326	Baltimore C. C., Baltimore, Md.
1900	Harry Vardon J. H. Taylor	Ganton, Eng. Richmond, Eng.	313 315	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1901	Willie Anderson Aleck Smith Play-off—Anderson w on by one stroke.	Pittsfield, Mass. Washington Park	331	Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
1902	Lawrence Auchterlonie Stewart Gardner Walter J. Travis*	Glenview Clnb. Garden City G. C. Garden City G. C.	307 313	Garden City Golf Club, Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
1903	Willie Anderson David Brown Play-off—Anderson h ad 82 to Brown's 84	Apawamis Club Wollaston G. C.	307	Baltusrol Golf Club, Springfield, N. J.
1904	Willie Anderson Gilbert Nicholls	Apawamis Club St. Louis C. C.	303 308	Glenview Club, Golf, Ill.
1905	Willie Anderson Aleck Smith	Apawamis Club Nassau C. C.	314 316	Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
1906	Aleck Smith Willie Smith	Nassau C. C. Mexico	295 302	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1907	Aleck Ross Gilbert Nicholls	Brae Burn C. C. Woodland G. C.	302 304	Philadelphia Cricket Club
1908	Fred McLeod Willie Smith Play-off—McLeod wo	Midlothian C. C. Mexico	322	Myopia Hunt Club, Hamilton, Mass.
1909	George Sargent Tom McNamara	Hyde Manor G. C. Wollaston, Mass.	290 294	Englewood G. C., Englewood, N. J.
1910	Aleck Smith Macdonald Smith J. J. McDermott Play-off—A. Smith, 71; McDermott, 75;	Wykagyl C. C. Claremont, Cal. Merchantville F. C. Atlantic City	298	Philadelphia Cricket Club
1911	J. J. McDermott M. J. Brady George O. Simpson Play-off—McDermott	Wollaston G. C. Wheaton G. C. 80; Brady, 82; Simpson, 86.	307	M. Smith, 77. Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1912	J. J. McDermott Tom McNamara	Atlantic City Boston	294 296	Buffalo C. C., Buffalo, N. Y.
1913	Francis Ouimet* Harry Vardon Edward Ray Play-off—Ouimet, 72; Vardon, 77; Ray, 78.	Woodland G. C. England England	304	Country Club, Brookline, Mass.
1914	Walter C. Hagen Charles Evans, Jr.*	Rochester, N. Y. Edgewater G. C.	290 291	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1915	Jerome D. Travers* Tom McNamara	Upper Montclair C.C. Boston	297 298	Baltusrol G. C., Short Hills, N. J.
1916	Charles Evans, Jr.* Jock Hutchison	Edgewater G. C. Pittsburgh	286 288	Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
1917-1918	-Not held.			

\* Amateur.



OSWALD KIRKBY,  
Englewood C.C.

MAX R. MARSTON,  
Baltusrol G.C.

PHOTOS BY  
ELVICK, N.Y.

## Record Golf, 1918-19

Mrs. Thomas Hucknall set a new woman's record at the Morris County Golf Club when she went out in 41 and returned in 48, a score of 89 for the course. She was six strokes over par going out.

\* \* \*

Bobby Jones of Atlanta established a record of 71 for the course of the Ekwonok Country Club. This was four strokes better than the previous record held by Maxwell R. Marston. Jones went out in 37 and returned in 34.

\* \* \*

Miss Alexa Stirling's card of 80 over the Essex Country Club's course, Manchester, Mass., was the best ever returned by a woman at this course. Miss Elaine Rosenthal made an 81 on the same day.

\* \* \*

Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe, playing in a practice game over the Wykagyl Country Club course, made a new record for women. Her cards read 41 both ways, 82 over all.

\* \* \*

Walter G. Pfeil set a new record on the altered course of the Yountakah Country Club. He made the round in 71 strokes, 32 going out, 39 coming in.

\* \* \*

At the Fairview Country Club, M. G. Holstein, playing the fourteenth hole, a par 4, holed a 180-yard midiron shot for a 2, and then on the next hole, a par 3, his partner, Saul F. Dribben, made a 1.

\* \* \*

A new amateur record for the Stanton Heights Golf Club course was established by Richard C. Long, when he made the round in 67, seven strokes under par. This mark had been equaled only once before, by Jack Dingwall, the club pro, in 1917.

\* \* \*

Harold Callaway, son of Christopher Callaway, profesional at the Park Club, Buffalo, set a new record for the Orchard Park course at Buffalo. His score of 70 was two strokes better than the previous record and three under par.

\* \* \*

H. C. Richard of the St. Andrews Golf Club broke the course record of the Arundel Golf Club, Kennebunkport, Me., by making a 69. This was three strokes better than the mark which he set in 1917, his 72 of that year breaking, by one stroke, the record which had stood for ten years.

\* \* \*

J. N. Stearns, 3d, of the Nassau Country Club, three times in one week lowered the record for the season over the championship course at Pinehurst. His first mark was a 73, followed several days later by a 72, and then capped the climax on the succeeding day by making the round in two 35's.



PERRY ADAIR,  
Atlanta, Ga.



ROBERT T. JONES, JR.,  
Atlanta, Ga.

Edwin Levick, Photos.

At the Shuttle Meadow Golf Club, Bobby Jones broke the record for the course with a brilliant 71. He was out in 35 and came back in 36.

\* \* \*

On March 27, Parker W. Whittemore broke all records over the No. 1 course at Pinehurst when he made the round in 33,35—68, in the Tin Whistles tourney versus par. \* \* \*

Clarence Hackney, professional at the Atlantic City Country Club, made a unique record over the club's course. He scored two rounds of 68 on that day, the remarkable feature of the performance being that he made each of the nine holes in 34. \* \* \*

Ben Nicholls, professional at the Charlotte (N. C.) Country Club, set a new record of 72 for the Charlotte course. Par of the course is 70, and Nicholls' mark proves that it will be a difficult matter for any golfer to negotiate the round in par. \* \* \*

Jack Daray, professional at the Highlands Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich., set a new course record of 68. Later in the season he negotiated the Kent Country Club course at Grand Rapids in 70, also a new record.

\* \* \*

Willie Kidd, professional at the Algonquin Club, St. Louis, set a new record when he went around in 67 strokes, four under par for the course.

\* \* \*

C. W. Singleton, professional at the Oakland Golf Club, Bayside, N. Y., set a new record of 74 for the reconstructed course, going out in 35 and returning in 39. It was the first time that 80 had been beaten. The amateur record is 82. \* \* \*

James K. Thomson, professional at the Little Falls Country Club, Herkimer, N. Y., negotiated the eighteen holes in 71, establishing a new record for the course. \* \* \*

Marty O'Loughlin, professional at the Plainfield Country Club, set a new record for that course when he made the round in 66, lowering his best previous card by three strokes. \* \* \*

Fred Bell, professional at the Lakewood Country Club, Denver, clipped one stroke from the course record which he held, making the eighteen holes in 67. The amateur record is 71.

\* \* \*

Jock Hutchison, professional at the Glen View Country Club, made the remarkable record of 64 over the club's 6,178-yard course, ten strokes under par. \* \* \*

Dave Robertson, professional at the Country Club of Pittsburgh, negotiated the Allegheny Country Club course in 67, six strokes under par. The record was made at the War Savings Stamp tournament held under the auspices of the Allegheny Country Club.



JESSE P. GUILFORD,  
Woodland G.C.

NORMAN H. MAXWELL,  
Aronimink C.C.

2. LUXON PHOTO

LUXON Photo

2. LUXON PHOTO

Harry Higham, professional at the North Jersey Country Club, established a new mark of 72 for the eighteen holes of that course. His score was two strokes better than the previous record.

\* \* \*

Leo Diegel, assistant to the pro at the Country Club of Detroit, made a new record of 70 for the course of that club, and then set a new figure for the Detroit Golf Club course by going around in 69 strokes, two under the former record and four under par.

\* \* \*

James Brophy, professional at the Avon Field Municipal links, Cincinnati, clipped one stroke of the course record by completing the eighteen holes in 67, five strokes under par.

\* \* \*

Arthur Smith, professional at the Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio, set up a new record for his course by making the round in 68, two strokes better than the previous record.

\* \* \*

George Bowden, professional at the Tedesco Country Club, Lynn, Mass., hung up a new record for the Beverly Links, Boston, when he played the eighteen holes in 71.

\* \* \*

Pat Doyle, the Eastern pro, set a new record for the Ridgemoor Club, Chicago, with a 73, clipping off one stroke from the previous record.

\* \* \*

Willie Scott, professional at the Summerville (N. J.) Country Club, established a new course record of 72, one under par.

\* \* \*

Otto G. Hackbarth, professional at the Cincinnati Golf Club, hung up a new record for that course when he shot a 67. He made the first nine holes in par—38—and negotiated the second nine with the remarkable score of 29, seven threes and two fours.

\* \* \*

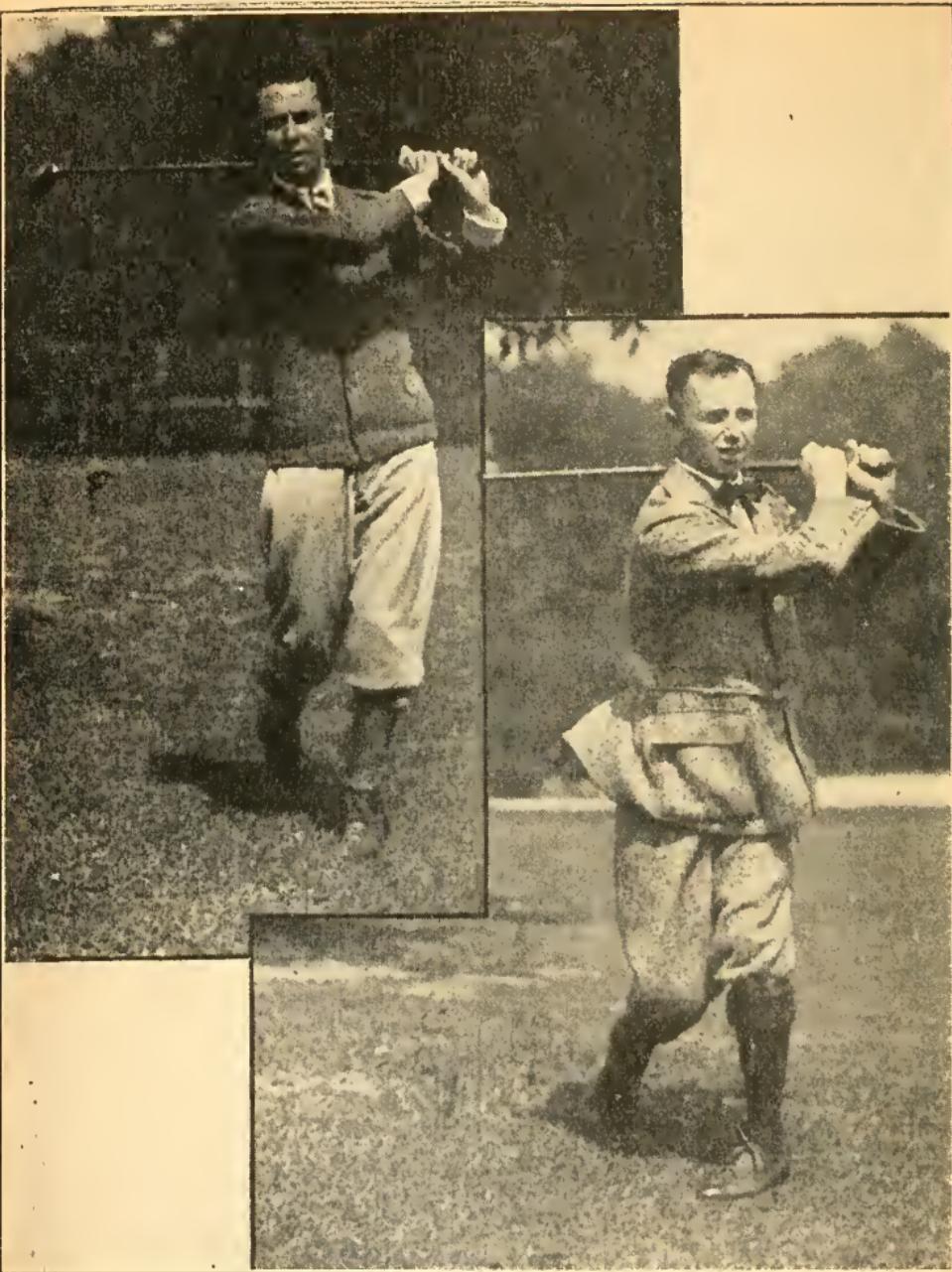
Dave Stevens, professional at the Mohawk Golf Club, Schenectady, N. Y., established a new record for that course with a card of 68.

\* \* \*

John Bryburgh, professional at the Golden Valley Golf Club, Minneapolis, set a new record for the course with a 73, despite the fact that he took a 7 on the eleventh hole.

\* \* \*

Before coming East, Mike Brady established a record of 142 for two rounds at the San Francisco Golf and Country Club, making each round in 71. He made a one on the seventh hole of the second round, twos on the fifth and eleventh of the first round, and twos on the eleventh and thirteenth of the second round.



DONALD EDWARDS,  
Midlothian C.C.

KENNETH P. EDWARDS,  
Midlothian C.C.  
Edwin Levick, Photos.

Jim Barnes, club professional, set a new Broadmoor record of 72, making two 36's for the round.

\* \* \*

Charles H. Rowe, professional at the Oakmont (Pa.) Country Club, hung up a wonderful record when he negotiated the course in 68, ten strokes under par.

\* \* \*

Bob MacDonald, professional at the Indian Hill Club, playing over the Bob o'Link course at Highland Park, Ill., made a 70 in the morning, five strokes better than the previous record, and followed this in the afternoon with a 72, setting a new mark of 142 for thirty-six holes.

Walter C. Hagen later in the season lowered the Bob o'Link course record to 67, three strokes better than MacDonald's mark.

\* \* \*

James E. Dickson, professional at the Cherokee Country Club, Knoxville, Tenn., hung up a new record for his home course when he shot a 68, six strokes under par.

\* \* \*

Phil Gaudin, the Onwentsia pro, set a new record for the Garfield Park course, Chicago, making the round in 30,29—59.

\* \* \*

Frank Adams, professional at the Beverly Country Club, Chicago, hung up a record of 65 for his home course, one stroke below the previous record made by Jock Hutchison in a Red Cross match.

\* \* \*

Walter C. Hagen, professional at the Oakland Hills Golf Club, Detroit, made a new record for the Evanston (Ill.) Golf Club course by going out in 31 and coming back in 35, one stroke under par of the course.

\* \* \*

Jock Hutchison, the Glen View professional, established several new course records during the Red Cross matches, among them being Windsor (Chicago), 69; Lake Shore (Chicago), 69; Blue Mound (Milwaukee), 64; White Bear (St. Paul), 67; Glen View (Golf, Ill.), 64.

\* \* \*

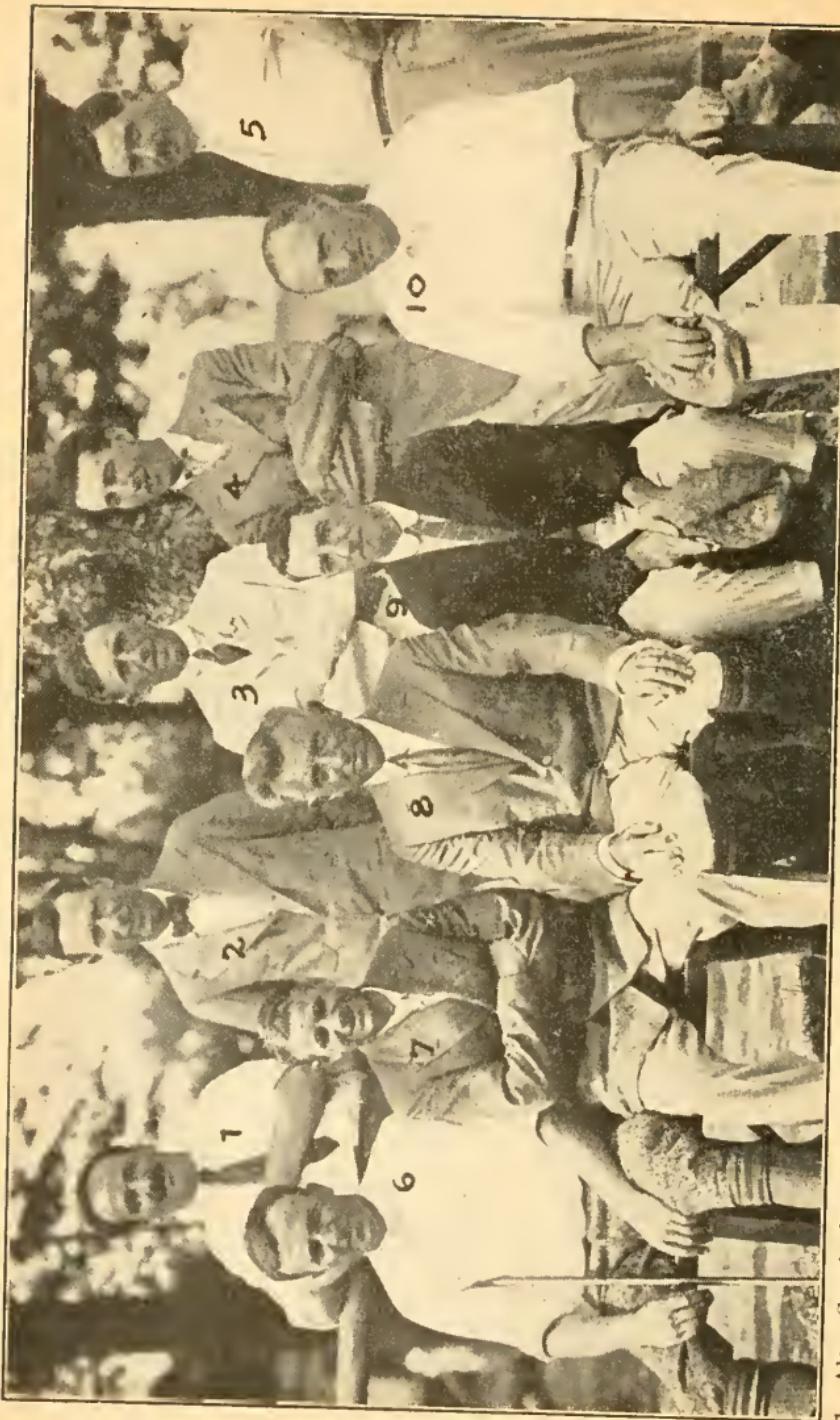
Waverley Horton, professional at Marquette Park, Chicago, set a new record for the course with a card of 71.

\* \* \*

G. P. Knox, professional at the Kalamazoo (Mich.) Country Club during the summer, established a new record of 69 for the Kalamazoo course, two strokes better than the previous record.

\* \* \*

Bob Simpson, professional at the Coronado Country Club, broke the record for the course with a 67. The record is all the more noteworthy owing to the fact that the length of the course is now 6,025 yards instead of 5,863 as in 1917, when the previous record of 68 was made.



1, Alex Cunningham; 2, George Fotheringham; 3, Jock Hutchison; 4, Willie Macfarlane; 5, Isaac Mackie; 6, George Simpson; 7, Alex Campbell; 8, George Low; 9, Fred McLeod; 10, Jack Hobens.

GROUP OF GOLF PROFESSIONALS.

Edwin Levick, Photo.

## New England Golf

### MASSACHUSETTS GOLF ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association, held January 17, 1919, the following officers were elected: President, A. D. Locke, Brae Burn; vice-president, Paul R. Clay, Merrimack Valley; treasurer, E. S. Litchfield, The Country Club; secretary, Barton K. Stephenson, Winchester County Club. Executive Committee—Dr. J. A. Hamilton, Belmont Spring Country Club; Joshua Crane, Dedham Country and Polo Club; Horton Pushee, Weston Golf Club; H. J. Nichols, Albemarle Golf Club; Samuel B. Reed, Wollaston Golf Club. A report submitted by Daniel Horan, State handicapper, attested to the increasing interest in tournament play by the growth in the handicap list.

#### MEMBERS.

Albemarle Golf Club, West Newton	Meadowbrook Golf Club, Reading
Alpine Golf Club, Fitchburg	Merrimack Valley Country Club, Methuen
Arlmont Golf Club, Arlington Heights	Moonoosnock Country Club, Leominster
Bass Rocks Golf Club, Gloucester	Mount Pleasant Golf Club, Lowell
Bear Hill Golf Club, Wakefield	Mount Tom Golf Club, Holyoke
Bellevue Golf Club, Melrose	Myopia Hunt Club, So. Hamilton
Belmont Spring Country Club, Waverly	Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham
Ben Lomond Golf Club, Sagamore	North Adams Country Club, North Adams
Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton	Oak Bluffs Country Club, Oak Bluffs
Brockton Country Club, Campello	Oakley Country Club, Watertown
Chestnut Hill Golf Club, Chestnut Hill	Oxford Country Club, Chicopee Falls
Cohasset Golf Club, Cohasset	Pepperell Country Club, Pepperell
Commonwealth Country Club, Chestnut Hill	Plymouth Country Club, Plymouth
Concord Country Club, Concord	Rockport Country Club, Rockport
Country Club, Brookline, Mass.	Salem Golf Club, Salem
Country Club of Greenfield, Greenfield	Scarboro Golf Club, Franklin Park, Boston
Country Club of New Bedford, North Dartmouth	Segregansett Country Club, Taunton, Mass.
Country Club of Pittsfield, Pittsfield	Sharon Country Club, Sharon
Country Club of Springfield, W. Springfield	Stockbridge Golf Club, Stockbridge
Crow Point Golf Club, Hingham	Tatnuck Country Club, Worcester
Dedham Country and Polo Club, Dedham	Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott
Essex Country Club, Manchester	Tekoa Country Club, Westfield
Fall River Golf Club, Fall River	Thorny Lea Golf Club, Brockton
Framingham Golf Club, Framingham	United Shoe Machinery A.A., Beverly
Green Hill Golf Club, Worcester	Vesper Country Club, Lowell
Hatherly Club, North Scituate	Wampatuck Country Club of Canton, Inc.
Highland Country Club, Attleboro	Wellesley Country Club, Wellesley Hills
Holyoke Country Club, Holyoke	Wenham Golf Club, Beverly
Homestead Golf Club, Danvers	Weston Golf Club, Weston
Hoosic-Whisick Club, Ponkapaog	Winchester Country Club, Winchester
Hyannisport Golf Club, Hyannisport	Wollaston Golf Club, Wollaston
Island Club, Haverhill	Woodland Golf Club, Woodland
Kernwood Country Club, Salem	Woods Hole Golf Club, Woods Hole
Leicester Country Club, Leicester	Worcester County Club, Worcester
Lexington Golf Club, Lexington	Wyantenuck Country Club, Great Barrington
Long Meadow Golf Club, Lowell	

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1903—A. G. Lockwood (H. R. Johnstone)		1910—H. W. Stucklen (P. Gilbert)	
1904—A. Carnegie, 2d (T. G. Stevenson)		1911—J. G. Anderson (G. V. Rotan)	
1905—A. G. Lockwood (H. R. Johnstone)		1912—H. Schmidt (F. Oulmet)	
1906—A. G. Lockwood (L. J. Gilmer)		1913—F. Ouimet (F. H. Hoyt)	
1907—J. G. Anderson (F. H. Hoyt)		1914—F. Oulmet (R. R. Gorton)	
1908—T. R. Fuller (H. H. Wilder)		1915—F. Ouimet (W. C. Chick)	
1909—P. Gilbert (J. G. Thorp)		1916—J. P. Guilford (S. T. Hicks)	

### Massachusetts Junior Championship.

Nathaniel T. Lovell of Newton Classical High School won the State junior title over the Albemarle Golf Club course on July 3. Lovell defeated William A. Whitcomb, Worcester North High School, 2 up, in the final.

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### BOSTON WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

- 1900—Miss Grace B. Keyes, at Oakley Country Club.
- 1901—Miss Margaret Curtis, at The Country Club.
- 1902—Miss Mary B. Adams, at Wollaston Golf Club.
- 1903—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
- 1904—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Wollaston Golf Club.
- 1905—Miss Pauline Mackay, at Brae Burn Country Club.
- 1906—Miss Pauline Mackay, at Woodland Golf Club.
- 1907—Miss Margaret Curtis, at The Country Club.
- 1908—Miss Margaret Curtis, at Brae Burn Country Club.
- 1909—Miss Mary B. Adams, at Oakley Country Club.
- 1910—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Wollaston Golf Club.
- 1911—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
- 1912—Mrs. G. W. Roope, at Wollaston Golf Club.
- 1913—Miss Fanny C. Osgood, at Oakley Country Club.
- 1914—Miss Margaret Curtis, at Woodland Golf Club.
- 1915—Miss Vera Ramsay, at Brae Burn Country Club.
- 1916—Miss Vera Ramsay, at The Country Club.
- 1917—Mrs. H. A. Jackson.

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### CONNECTICUT GOLF ASSOCIATION.

President, Henry H. DeLoss, Brooklawn; vice-president, James T. Souter, Greenwich; secretary-treasurer, Edwin Morris, Hartford.

#### CLUB MEMBERSHIP.

- Bantam River Golf Club, Litchfield, Conn.
- Brooklawn Country Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Farmington Country Club, Farmington, Conn.
- Greenwich Country Club, Greenwich, Conn.
- Hartford Golf Club, Hartford, Conn.
- Highland Country Club, Meriden, Conn.
- Litchfield Country Club, Litchfield, Conn.
- Naugatuck Golf Club, Naugatuck, Conn.
- New Britain Golf Club, New Britain, Conn.
- New Canaan Country Club, New Canaan, Conn.
- New Haven Country Club, New Haven, Conn.
- Norwich Golf Club, Norwich, Conn.
- Quotonset Golf Club, Westbrook, Conn.
- Pine Orchard Club, Pine Orchard, Conn.
- Race Brook Country Club, Derby, Conn.
- Ridgefield Country Club, Ridgefield, Conn.
- Sound Beach Golf and Country Club, Sound Beach, Conn.
- Wallingford Country Club, Wallingford, Conn.
- Waterbury Country Club, Waterbury, Conn.
- Weatogue Country Club, Stratford, Conn.
- Wee Burn Golf Club, Noroton, Conn.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1899	Thos. L. Cheney (S. H. Patterson)
1900	Carl E. Martin (C. H. Seely)
1901	Chas. H. Seely (Thos. L. Cheney)
1902	Chas. H. Seely (John P. Cheney)
1903	Chas. H. Seely (Harry H. Taylor)

## PREVIOUS WINNERS—Continued.

1904—S. H. Patterson (James E. Hewes)  
1905—W. K. Shepard (Roger H. Hovey)  
1906—R. D. Sanford (Carl E. Martin)  
1907—W. K. Shepard (E. Tredennick)  
1908—B. P. Merriman (Roger H. Hovey)  
1909—B. P. Merriman (Richard L. Jackson)  
1910—Roger H. Hovey (E. S. Parmelee)  
1911—C. G. Waldo, Jr. (Roger H. Hovey)  
1912—C. G. Waldo, Jr. (F. R. Cooley)  
1913—R. Abbott (H. J. Topping)  
1914—W. P. Seeley (W. F. Whitmore)  
1915—Hamilton K. Kerr (H. J. Topping)  
1916—Reginald M. Lewis (Samuel J. Graham)

The Connecticut championship of 1918 was played at the New Haven Country Club, June 27-29. In a field of 104 starters, Frank K. English of Yale was the medalist with a score of 81,78—159, for the qualifying round of 36 holes. Howard S. White of Waterbury and Dunscomb Sanford of Litchfield were the finalists in match play. At the thirteenth hole the match was even and the next four were halved, White then winning the home hole in 5 to 6. The 1919 championship will be played over the course of the Shuttle Meadow Club, June 26-28.

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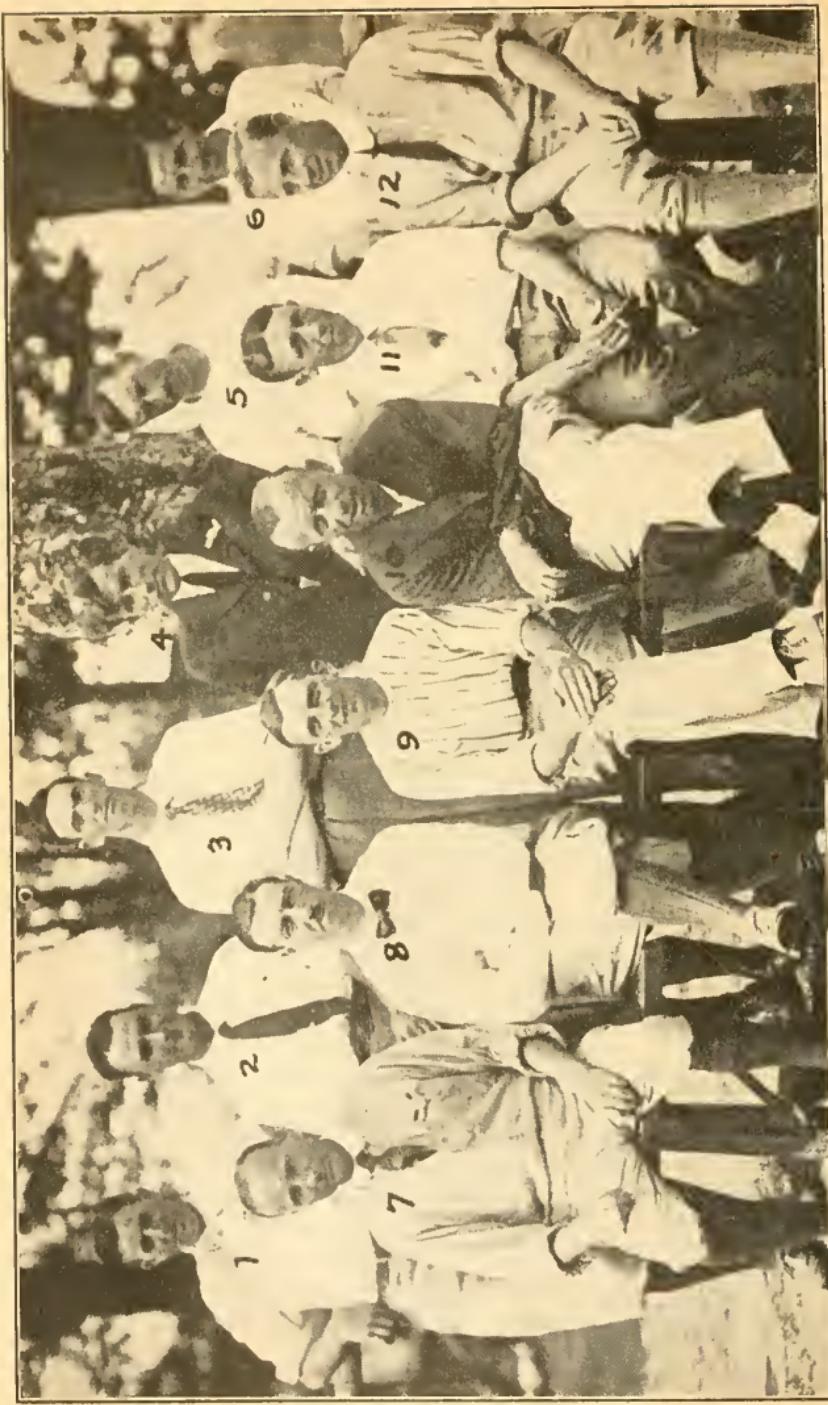
**EkwanoK COUNTRY CLUB, MANCHESTER, VT.**

The 1918 mid-summer tournament at EkwanoK Country Club was won by Dr. C. H. Gardner of Providence, R. I., from a field of about fifty golfers. The event reflected the war times, chiefly in the fact that there were almost none of the usual crowd of prominent young golfers present to participate. Dr. Gardner, after winning the medal for qualifying round with a 78, was a consistent winner of all his matches by substantial margins. In the final round he defeated S. C. Brennan, Worcester, 2 up.

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**RHODE ISLAND STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.**

Daniel Fairchild, a former State champion, played brilliant golf at the 1918 Rhode Island championship, held over the links of the Wannamoisett Country Club at Rumford. In the medal round he led the field with two rounds of 79 each, which is great going when one considers that the record for the course is 74. In match play Fairchild defeated, in order, Robert Wilson, H. E. Kenworthy, W. M. P. Macdonald and Jesse Linton, the last named being his opponent in the 36-hole final, which Fairchild won by 9 and 8.



1, Frank Belwood; 2, Harry Harris; 3, A. J. Sanderson; 4, J. M. Barnes; 5, George Sargent; 6, Wilfrid Reid; 7, Gordon Smith; 8, Arthur Reid; 9, Cyril Walker; 10, Gilbert Nichols; 11, James West; 12, Herbert Strong.

Edwin Levick, Photo.

GROUP OF GOLF PROFESSIONALS

# Golf in the Middle States

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## METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Golf Association, held December 10, 1918, the vote was unanimous in favor of the resumption of championships. The following officers were re-elected for one year: President, Cornelius J. Sullivan, Garden City; vice-president, E. Mortimer Barnes, Englewood; secretary, A. H. Pogson, Fox Hills; treasurer, George H. Barnes, Apawamis. Executive Committee—James A. Tyng, National Links; Charles H. Brown, St. Andrews; Wilson S. Kinnear, Sleepy Hollow; Walter Brown, Montclair; James T. Soutter, Greenwich.

### CLUB MEMBERS.

Apawamis Club	Morris County Golf Club
Arcola Country Club	Mount Vernon Country Club
Ardsley Club	Nassau Country Club
Baltusrol Golf Club	National Golf Links of America
Bedford Golf and Tennis Club	New Brunswick Country Club
Bellport Golf Club	New York Golf Club
Brooklawn Country Club	New York Newspaper Golf Club
Brooklyn-Forest Park Golf Club	North Jersey Country Club
Canoe Brook Country Club	North Shore Country Club
Century Country Club	Norwood Golf Club
Cherry Valley Club	Oakland Golf Club
Colonia Country Club	Ocean Country Club
Country Club of Glen Ridge	Piping Rock Club
Country Club of Lakewood	Plainfield Country Club
Crescent Athletic Club	Princeton Golf Club
Deal Golf and Country Club	Raritan Valley Country Club
Dunwoodie Country Club	Richmond County Country Club
Englewood Country Club	Ridgewood Country Club
Essex County Country Club	Rockaway Hunting Club
Fairview Country Club	Rockland Country Club
Flushing Country Club	Rumson Country Club
Forest Hill Field Club	Scarsdale Golf and Country Club
Fox Hills Golf Club	Scottish-American Golf Club
Garden City Golf Club	Shackamaxon Country Club
Gedney Farm Country Club	Shinnecock Hills Golf Club
Golf and Country Club (Great Neck)	Siwanoy Country Club
Greenwich Country Club	Sleepy Hollow Country Club
Hackensack Golf Club	South Shore Field Club
Haworth Country Club	Spring Lake Golf and Country Club
Hollywood Golf Club	St. Albans Golf and Country Club
Hudson River Country Club	St. Andrews Golf Club
Huntington Country Club	Suburban Club of Elizabeth
Inwood Country Club	Sunningdale Country Club
Knickerbocker Country Club	Trenton Country Club
Knollwood Country Club	Tuxedo Golf Club
Lido Golf Club	Union County Country Club
Mahopac Golf Club	Upper Montclair Country Club
Maidstone Club	Wee Burn Golf Club
Manhattan Golf Club	Westbrook Golf Club
Marine and Field Club	Westfield Golf Club
Massapequa Golf and Country Club	Wheatley Hills Golf Club
MIdland Golf Club	Woodmere Club
Monmouth County Country Club	Wykagyl Country Club
Montclair Golf Club	Yountakah Country Club

## PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1899—	H. M. Harriman, Garden City Golf Club.
1900—	W. J. Travis, Nassau Country Club.
1901—	F. S. Douglas, Apawamis Club.
1902—	W. J. Travis, Tuxedo Golf Club.
1903—	F. S. Douglas, Deal Golf and Country Club.
1904—	H. Wilcox, Garden City Golf Club.
1905—	C. H. Seely, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1906—	J. D. Travers, St. Andrews Golf Club.
1907—	J. D. Travers, Nassau Country Club.
1908—	C. H. Seely, Baltusrol Golf Club.
1909—	W. J. Travis, Apawamis Club.
1910—	F. Herreshoff, Morris County Golf Club.
1911—	J. D. Travers, Garden City Golf Club.
1912—	J. D. Travers, Baltusrol Golf Club.
1913—	J. D. Travers, Fox Hills Golf Club.
1914—	Oswald Kirkby, Englewood Country Club.
1915—	W. J. Travis, Apawamis Club.
1916—	Oswald Kirkby, Nassau Country Club.

## WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

President, Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack; vice-president, Miss Marion Hollins, Westbrook; secretary, Mrs. Percy Thompson, Arcola; treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Frayn, Dunwoodie. Executive Committee—Mrs. Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; Mrs. E. F. Sanford, Essex County, and Mrs. J. S. Irving, Englewood.

## CLUB MEMBERS.

Apawamis Club	Montclair Golf Club
Arcola Country Club	Morris County Golf Club
Ardsley Club	Nassau Country Club
Ardsdale Golf Club	New Brunswick Golf Club
Baltusrol Golf Club	North Jersey Country Club
Bedford Golf Club	North Shore Country Club
Bellport Golf Club	Norwood Golf Club
Century Country Club	Oakland Golf Club
Cherry Valley Country Club	Ocean Country Club
Colonia Country Club	Piping Rock Country Club
Country Club of Glen Ridge	Plainfield Country Club
Country Club of Lakewood	Powelson Club
Cranford Golf Club	Richmond County Country Club
Deal Golf and Country Club	Ridgewood Golf Club
Dunwoodie Country Club	Saegkill Golf Club
Englewood Golf Club	Scarsdale Golf Club
Essex County Country Club	Shinnecock Hills Golf Club
Fairview Country Club	Swanoy Country Club
Flushing Country Club	Sleepy Hollow Country Club
Forest Hill Field Club	South Shore Field Club
Fox Hills Golf Club	Spring Lake Country Club
Great Neck Country Club	Suburban Country Club
Greenwich Country Club	The Brooklawn Club Corporation
Hackensack Golf Club	Tuxedo Golf Club
Haworth Country Club	Upper Montclair Country Club
Hollywood Golf Club	Wee Burn Golf Club
Hudson River Country Club	Westbrook Golf Club
Inwood Country Club	Westfield Golf Club
Knickerbocker Country Club	Wheatley Hills Golf Club
Knollwood Country Club	Woodmere Country Club
Mahopac Golf Club	Wykagyl Country Club
Maidstone Country Club	Yountakah Country Club
Midland Golf Club	

## PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1900—	Miss Genevieve Hecker (Mrs. Ruth Underhill).
1901—	Miss Genevieve Hecker (Mrs. H. B. Ashmore).
1902—	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Miss H. Hernandez).
1903—	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Miss L. Vanderhoef).
1904—	Mrs. E. A. Manice (Mrs. M. D. Patterson).
1905—	Mrs. C. T. Stout (Miss Gertrude Travers).
1906—	Mrs. C. T. Stout (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1907—	Georgianna M. Bishop (Miss Julia R. Mix).
1908—	Miss Georgianna M. Bishop (Mrs. L. W. Callan).
1909—	Julia R. Mix (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1910—	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Miss J. R. Mix).
1911—	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Mrs. V. M. Earle).
1912—	Mrs. V. M. Earle (Miss Marion Hollins).
1913—	Miss Marion Hollins (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1914—	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1915—	Miss Lillian B. Hyde (Mrs. J. E. Davis).
1916—	Mrs. Quentin F. Feitner (Miss G. M. Bishop).
1917—	Mrs. W. A. Gavin (Mrs. Thomas Hucknall).

The Red Cross tournament which took the place of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association annual championship was played at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., June 10-13, 1918. Mrs. L. C. Stockton of Raritan Valley was the medalist with a score of 48,46—94.

Eight qualified in the leading event, the others being Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hill, 50,45—95; Miss Beatrice Lounsbury, Bedford, 49,46—95; Mrs. S. A. Herzog, Fairview, 45,51—96; Mrs. W. S. Bird, Sleepy Hollow, 48,50—98; Mrs. Charles T. Russell, Ardsley, 48,50—98; Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Century, 53,46—99; Mrs. H. Alexandre, Piping Rock, 49,50—99.

The semi-finals of match play produced two good contests. Mrs. Hucknall defeated Mrs. Stockton, 1 up, and Mrs. Herzog also won from Mrs. Bird by the narrow margin of one hole. In the final, Mrs. Hucknall settled down to her best game and emerged a winner by the large margin of 6 up and 4 to play. The finalists in the other divisions finished as follows:

Second eight—Mrs. William Chilvers, Dunwoodie, d. Mrs. G. K. Morrow, 4 and 3. Third eight—Mrs. Gertrude Pickhardt, Englewood, d. Mrs. G. P. Kuller, Englewood, 4 and 3. Fourth eight—Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, d. Mrs. D. Milbank, Apawamis, 7 and 6. Fifth eight—Mrs. Charles Greenhall, Hollywood, d. Mrs. Frank Zak, Wykagyl, 4 and 3. Mixed foursomes—Mrs. Hucknall and Henry Kryn won with 97—4, 93. Selected Drive (impromptu event)—Won by Mrs. C. D. Smithers and Findlay S. Douglas with 89—5, 84.

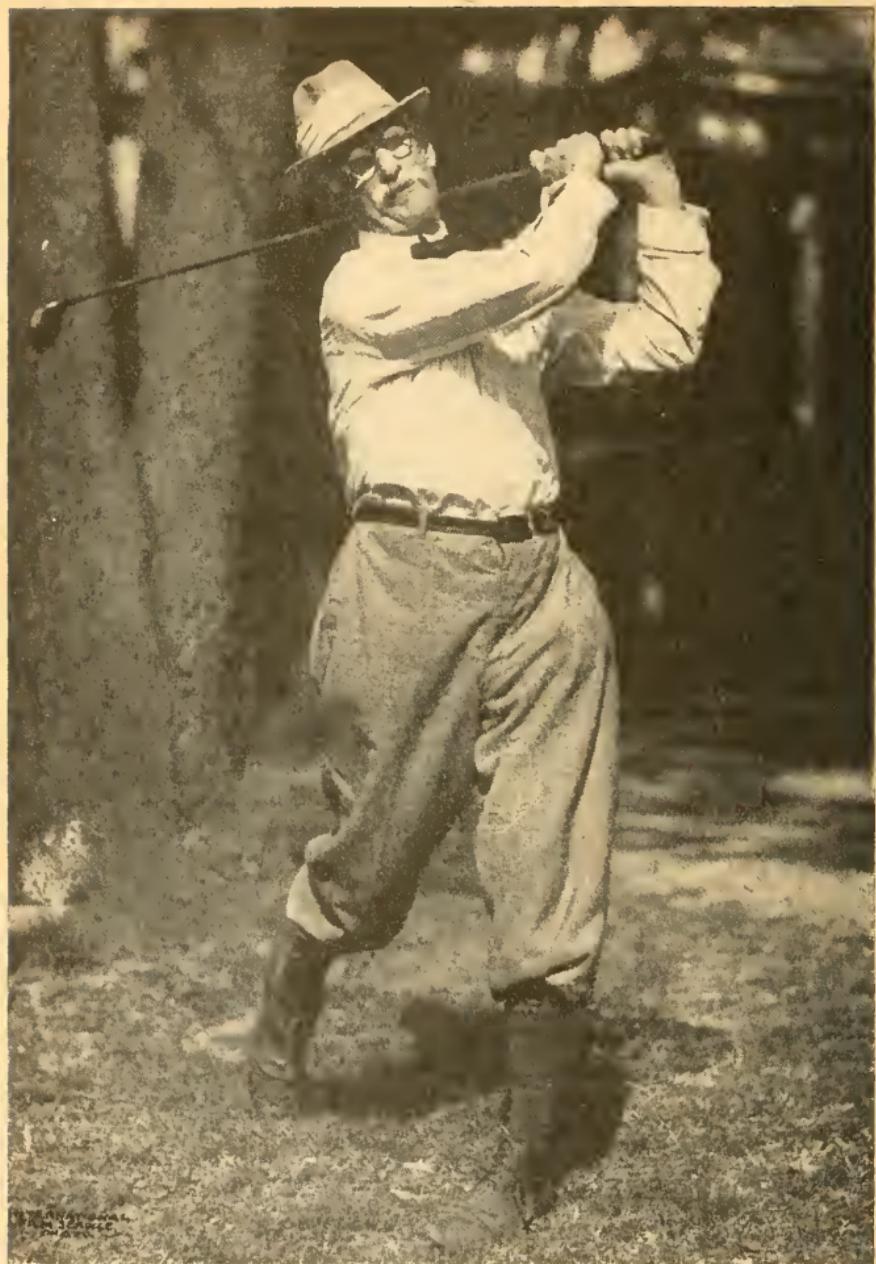
## Staten Island Championship.

A. F. Kammer regained his title as champion of Staten Island when he defeated the former titleholder, A. L. Walker, Jr., of Richmond County, by the large margin of 9 up and 8 to play in the 36-hole final. Kammer led in the qualifying round with a 74, while Walker was next with 78.

## METROPOLITAN JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

## PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1912—	Stuart Connolly, Plainfield Country Club.
1913—	Philip V. G. Carter, Plainfield Country Club.
1914—	Philip V. G. Carter, Plainfield Country Club.
1915—	Philip V. G. Carter, Garden City Golf Club.
1916—	Vincent K. Hilton, Garden City Golf Club.



W. E. TRUESDELL,  
United States Seniors' Champion.

## SENIORS' TOURNAMENT AT APAWAMIS.

The fourteenth annual tournament of the Seniors' Golf Association was held at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., where it has been played since its inception. Professional men of all kinds, financiers, judges and members of the clergy took part, nearly 200 men of affairs being entered when play started on September 10.

The field was divided into two sections, one-half playing 18 holes each day for the first two days and the other half the two following days. These, again, were sub-divided into classes according to age, Class A representing those from 55 to 60 years; B, from 61 to 65 years; C, from 66 to 70 years, and D, 71 years and over.

Mr. W. E. Truesdell of Garden City won leading honors in 1917 with 86.86—172. He equaled this aggregate score in 1918, making 82.90 the first two days, good enough to retain his title as champion, although closely pressed by Mr. Edward J. Hasse of the Philadelphia Cricket Club with 88.85—173, made on the last two days. Col. J. Ernest Smith, Wilmington (Del.) Country Club, with 90.86—176, and Mr. Frank A. Wright, Bal-tusrol, with 95.81—176, were tied for third.

At the annual meeting of the association, all officers were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Walter Brown, treasurer, who had resigned. The following will serve for one year: Honorary president, Mr. Horace L. Hotchkiss; president, Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley; first vice-president, Justice Mahlon Pitney; second vice-president, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien; treasurer, Mr. J. A. Flynn; secretary, Mr. W. H. Hale. Mr. Frederick J. Wessels, chairman; Mr. Dwight L. Elmendorf and Mr. Winthrop Sargent will serve for another year on the Tournament Committee. The eight directors, whose terms had expired, were re-elected for three years. They are: Mr. T. B. Boyd, Mr. W. O. Henderson, Mr. H. L. Hotchkiss, Mr. G. H. N. Johnson, Mr. D. P. Kingsley, Mr. H. W. Lamb, Mr. W. H. Read and Mr. George Wright.

There were more than forty prize winners in the four days' event. Leaders for each day and for each two days are named as well as the selected score in each class. They follow:

### September 10.

Best 18-hole gross .....	D. P. Kingsley, Sleepy Hollow.....	89
Best 18-hole net .....	J. H. Boyce, Fox Hills.....	95—20, 75
Putting contest .....	J. T. Morrill, Wollaston, first..... Otto Hockmeyer, Vesper, second.....	36 37

### September 10 and 11.

Best 36-hole gross .....	Col. J. E. Smith, Wilmington.....	90.86—176
Best 36-hole net—Class A.....	J. W. Sothern, Siwanoy.....	193—44, 149
Class B.....	W. H. Clafin, Tedesco.....	194—40, 154
Class C.....	J. W. Herbert, Oakland.....	197—44, 153
Class D.....	Rev. J. G. Bolton, Philadelphia Cricket. 211—60, 151	

Driving contest .....	Robert Collier, Dunwoodie.....	225 1-2 yards
Selected score, gross—Class A.....	G. P. Hart, Shuttle Meadow.....	82
Class B.....	J. C. Head, Oakmont.....	82
Class C.....	W. O. Henderson, Columbus.....	83
Class D.....	George Wright, Wollaston.....	85

Selected score, net—Class A.....	J. R. Marshall, Arcola.....	85—18, 67
Class B.....	D. L. Robertson, Glens Falls.....	94—26, 68
Class C.....	J. H. Duffy, Knollwood.....	85—15, 70
Class D.....	T. E. Kirby, Bedford.....	95—30, 65

[Continued on following page.]

## SPALDING'S OFFICIAL GOLF GUIDE.

## September 11.

Best 18-hole gross.....	J. A. Tyng, National Links.....	89
Best 18-hole net.....	C. A. Waldo, Brooklawn.....	89
Kickers' handicap .....	Mgr. M. M. Sheedy, Altoona.....	89
	C. S. McClellan, Siwanoy.....	97-22, 75
	F. A. Helmer, Midlothian.....	86
	A. R. Ledoux, Storm King.....	86
	W. H. Edwards, Wykagyl.....	86
	I. H. Killinger, Wykagyl.....	86
	I. A. Campbell, Trenton.....	86
	I. S. Armstrong, Apawamis.....	86
	W. H. Canterbury, Seapuit.....	86

## September 12.

Best 18-hole gross .....	Capt. S. L. Heap, Philadelphia.....	95
Best 18-hole net .....	Charles Cooper, Garden City.....	95-18, 77
Putting contest .....	George Van Keuren, Englewood, first.....	37

## September 12 and 13.

Best 36-hole gross.....	E. J. Hasse, Philadelphia Cricket.....	88,85-173
Best 36-hole net—Class A.....	F. M. Clute, Garden City.....	200-36, 164
Class B.....	J. W. Smith, Bellevue.....	210-56, 154
Class C.....	W. S. Rathbone, Englewood.....	195-36, 159
Class D.....	Col. Brent Arnold, Cincinnati.....	193-44, 149
Driving contest .....	G. S. O'Flynn, Crescent.....	232 yards
Selected score, gross—Class A.....	W. H. Batterson, Overbrook.....	86
Class B.....	Daniel Darreff, Seaview.....	83
Class C.....	H. B. Sargent, New Haven.....	88
Class D.....	J. R. Gilkeson, Leicester.....	93
Selected score, net—Class A.....	F. W. T. Stiles, Forest Hill.....	92-18, 74
Class B.....	W. P. Foss, Apawamis.....	88-20, 68
Class C.....	G. H. Faatz, Fox Hills.....	93-25, 68
Class D.....	James Barber, Englewood.....	99-26, 73
	F. R. Allen, Brookline.....	105-28, 77

## September 13.

Best 18-hole gross .....	F. A. Wright, Baltusrol.....	85
Best 18-hole net .....	G. W. Statzell, Aronimink.....	90-14, 76
Kickers' handicap .....	Martin Carey, Wykagyl.....	85

## UNITED STATES SENIORS vs. CANADIAN SENIORS.

At the annual meeting of the Seniors' Golf Association, a challenge from the Canadian Seniors was read and accepted. Mr. Frank Presbrey was appointed captain to organize a team to visit Montreal and take part in the first international tournament of the Canadian Seniors' Golf Association, the prize being a cup presented by the Duke of Devonshire.

The competition was held at the Royal Montreal Golf Club on September 18 and eighteen United States seniors made the trip. An address of welcome was made to the American contingent by Mr. W. R. Baker, C.V.O., president of the Canadian seniors.

Mr. George S. Lyon, eight times amateur champion of Canada, led the Canadians, being opposed by Mr. W. E. Truesdell, champion of the United States seniors. Mr. Lyon was in great form, finishing no less than 8 up. He made the round in 76 to Mr. Truesdell's 87. Mr. D. P. Kingsley, president of the United States seniors, drove off the first ball and won his match against the Hon. Martin Burrell, Canadian Minister of Agriculture.

Points were scored according to the Nassau System, the Canadians winning, 23 to 19. Following is the summary:

AMERICAN.	CANADIAN.	AMERICAN.	*CANADIAN.
W. E. Truesdell. 0	G. S. Lyon..... 3	M. W. Herbert... 0	J. W. McGregor.. 1
C. J. Waldo..... 1	G. T. Brown.... 2	G. P. Fiske..... 0	G. C. Holland.... 3
J. A. Tyng..... 2	P. D. Ross..... 1	J. A. Flynn..... 2	G. E. Moberly.... 0
D. P. Kingsley... 3	Hon. M. Burrell. 0	Dr. C. Macdonald 0	W. N. Machan... 3
W. Clark ..... 3	J. E. Caldwell... 0	Dr. S. Elmendorf 0	R. M. Greene.... 3
Frank Presbrey. 0	E. A. Bernard... 3	T. J. Wessels.... 2	T. A. Rolphe.... 0
J. H. Ottley..... 2	W. R. Smyth.... 1	L. H. Folsom.... 3	F. Reid ..... 0
G. Wright ..... 0	A. A. Wilson.... 2	W. H. Canterbury 0	Col. J. B. Miller. 1
Justice Pitney... 0	D. R. F. Ruttan. 0	O. Hochmeyer.... 1	Dr. Ross ..... 0

## METROPOLITAN OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1905—Aleck Smith,	Fox Hills Golf Club.
1906—George Low,	Hollywood Golf Club.
1907—No Tournament.	
1908—Jack Hobens,	Baltusrol Golf Club.
1909—Aleck Smith,	Wykagyl Country Club.
1910—Aleck Smith,	Deal Golf and Country Club.
1911—Gilbert Nicholls,	Englewood Country Club.
1912—Tom McNamara,	Apawamis Club.
1913—Aleck Smith,	Salisbury Links.
1914—Macdonald Smith,	Searsville Golf and Country Club.
1915—Gilbert Nicholls,	Fox Hills Golf Club.
1916—Walter Hagen,	Garden City Golf Club.

## PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION TOURNEY.

The Inwood Country Club on Long Island was the scene of the Professional Golfers' Association 1918 tournament, held in July for the benefit of the Red Cross. More than \$15,000 was realized.

On the day preceding the formal opening, an amateur-professional four-ball event, under handicap conditions, was held, the combined gross scores of the partners being added and the handicap of the amateur member of the team deducted.

J. W. Sweetser of Lawrence Park, who earned quite a reputation for the showing he made at Nassau in 1917 at the interscholastic tournament, and professional Carl Anderson were the winners, with a score of 153—4, 149. Tom McNamara made the best gross score, 73. He was paired with F. H. Hoyt of Siwanoy, and their combined score was 160—5, 155. Second net prize went to H. G. White and Clarence Hackney, Atlantic City, with 163—11, 152.

The "Allied" combination won the honors in the team events with an aggregate score of 1,279 for the best eight cards for 36 holes. The home-bred were second with 1,295, followed by the Scotch team with 1,298, the amateurs being last with 1,345. Following are the summaries:



1, Herbert Lagerblade; 2, Tom Kerigan; 3, M. J. Brady; 4, Emmet French; 5, Jack Dowling; 6, Otto Hackbarth; 7, Jack Burke; 8, Walter Hagen; 9, Tom McNamara; 10, George McLean; 11, Edward Loos; 12, Charles Hoffner. Levick Photo.

GROUP OF GOLF PROFESSIONALS.

## ALLIED TEAM.

Gilbert Nicholls, unattached.	75	79	—154
Wilfrid Reid, Wilmington....	74	76	—150
Louis Tellier, Brookline.....	81	85	—166
Cyril Walker, Shackamaxon..	84	77	—161
James West, Rockaway.....	77	83	—160
A. J. Sanderson, SI. Hollow.	82	85	—167
Peter O'Hara, Haworth.....	81	84	—165
John Golden .....	74	82	—156

Total, 1,279

## Other Scores.

Clarence Booth, Inwood.....	84	91	—175
Jack Mackie, Inwood.....	88	85	—173
Jack Beckett, Yountakah.....	85	85	—170
Louis Martucci, South Orange	90	86	—176

## HOMEBREDS.

Tom McNamara, unattached..	71	82	—153
Tom Kerrigan, Pel. Bay NTS.	74	80	—154
George McLean, Great Neck	79	80	—159
Elmer Loving, Lockport.....	80	81	—161
Joe Mitchell, Ridgewood.....	76	88	—164
Marty O'Loughlin, Plainfield.	82	85	—167
Carl Anderson, unattached...	84	84	—168
Jack Dowling, Scarsdale.....	88	81	—169

Total, 1,295

## Other Scores.

Jack Magen, Salsbury.....	87	89	—176
E. K. McCarthy, Garden City	83	91	—174
Eugene Reilly, Waterbury...	83	89	—172
W. C. Skelly, Cherry Valley.	Withdrew		

Total, 1,295

## Other Scores.

Jack Magen, Salsbury.....	87	89	—176
E. K. McCarthy, Garden City	83	91	—174
Eugene Reilly, Waterbury...	83	89	—172
W. C. Skelly, Cherry Valley.	Withdrew		

Total, 1,295

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## MEMBERS.

Arcola Country Club  
 Baltusrol Golf Club  
 Cape May Golf Club  
 Canoe Brook Country Club  
 Colonial Country Club  
 Country Club of Atlantic City  
 Country Club of Glen Ridge  
 Country Club of Lakewood  
 Cranford Golf Club  
 Deal Golf and Country Club  
 Englewood Country Club  
 Essex County Country Club  
 Forest Hill Golf Club  
 Hackensack Golf Club  
 Haworth Country Club  
 Hollywood Golf Club  
 Knickerbocker Country Club  
 Madison Golf Club  
 Merchantville Field Club

Montclair Golf Club  
 Morris County Golf Club  
 New Brunswick Country Club  
 North Jersey Country Club  
 Norwood Country Club  
 Princeton Golf Club  
 Plainfield Country Club  
 Ridgewood Country Club  
 Riverton Country Club  
 Rumson Country Club  
 Seaview Golf Club  
 Somerset Hills Country Club  
 Somerville Golf Club  
 Suburban Club of Elizabeth  
 Trenton Country Club  
 Upper Montclair Country Club  
 Westfield Golf Club  
 Yountakah Country Club

## NEW JERSEY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

## PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1900	Archibald Graham, North Jersey Country Club
1901	Allan Kennaday, Montclair Golf Club
1902	Allan Kennaday, Montclair Golf Club
1903	M. M. Michael, Yountakah Golf Club
1904	Murray Olyphant, Englewood Golf Club
1905	John M. Ward, Montclair Golf Club
1906	Archibald Graham, North Jersey Country Club
1907	J. D. Travers, Montclair Golf Club
1908	J. D. Travers, Montclair Golf Club
1909	Max Behr, Morris Co. Golf Club
1910	Max Behr, Morris Co. Golf Club
1911	J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair Country Club
1912	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club
1913	J. D. Travers, Upper Montclair Country Club
1914	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club
1915	Max R. Marston, Baltusrol Golf Club
1916	O. Kirkby, Englewood Country Club

## Atlantic City Fall Tournament, 1918.

F. W. Knight, the Aronomink golfer, won the qualifying medal in the 1918 spring tournament at Atlantic City with 79. In the fall tournament he made precisely the same score and again became medalist, but instead of losing the final round of match play, as happened in the spring, he won an interesting final match from George Hoffner of Bala, 2 and 1. F. F. Gold, Merchantville, won the second flight; the third went to Howard Westney, Country Club of Atlantic City; R. Scheffy, Glen Ridge, won the fourth, and M. Mills, Englewood, the fifth.

## Lakewood Spring Tournament, 1919.

Max Marston, the Baltusrol player, easily won the qualifying round of the spring tournament at Lakewood with a remarkably steady 76. J. C. Parrish, Jr., the only other player to break into the 70's, followed with a

79. Marston reached the final round of match play, there to be eliminated on the last green by W. M. Reekie, Upper Montclair. Weather conditions being ideal before the tournament, many players were attracted to the famous Jersey resort; but on the morning of the qualifying round a pouring rain, followed by a blustering northeaster for the remaining days, made golf anything but pleasant.

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## PENNSYLVANIA AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1909—H. B. McFarland	(A. W. Tillinghast)
1910—W. C. Fownes, Jr.	
1911—Henry Heyburn	(W. L. Thompson)
1912—W. C. Fownes	(G. A. Ormiston)
1913—W. C. Fownes	(H. B. McFarland)
1914—H. W. Croft	(J. B. Crookston)
1915—F. W. Dyer	(E. M. Byers)
1916—W. C. Fownes	(J. B. Crookston)

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## PENNSYLVANIA STATE OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1912—Tom Anderson	(Norman Clark)
1913—Jas. Thomson	(Fred McLeod)
1914—Macdonald Smith	(Jock Hutchison)
1915—Thomas Anderson	(E. W. Loos)
1916—Jock Hutchison	(J. B. Crookston*)

\* Amateur.

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## GOLF ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

The annual meeting of the Golf Association of Philadelphia was held at the Bellevue-Stratford, January 15, 1919. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Robert W. Lesley, Merion; vice-president, Howard W. Perrin, Pine Valley; secretary-treasurer, Francis B. Warner, Philadelphia Cricket Club. Executive Committee—Harrison Townsend, Aronimink; Walter Zebley, Huntingdon Valley; Garfield Scott, Philadelphia Country Club; F. F. Hallowell, St. Davids; Henry Strouse, Philmont; Frederick S. Sherman, Country Club of Atlantic City. It was decided to restore all the titular tournaments in 1919.

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### Ancient and Honorables' Tournament.

Fifty-eight players teed up at the annual tournament of the Ancient and Honorables, the seniors' event of Philadelphia, played over the course at Aronimink. Mr. Richard Mott, Pine Valley, made the best gross score, 40,42—82. Dr. Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore College, and Mr. Robert Lewis, Frankford, tied for the low net prize with 71. For second net prize Mr. Harrison Townsend, Aronimink, and Mr. Daniel Darreff, Frankford, also finished in a tie, one stroke behind the leaders.

### Pater et Filius Tournament.

Eighteen fathers with their sons teed off in the 1918 Pater et Filius tournament, held over the course of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club. Messrs. Thomas H. Halton, senior and junior, won the event in 1917, but last year had to share leading honors with T. E. Brown and his son, T. H. Both pairs represented Whitemarsh Valley. The score of the Haltons was 88—9, 79, while the handicap of 23 deducted from the Browns' gross score of 102 placed the competitors on even terms.

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### Bala Golf Club Invitation Tournament.

More than 150 players started in the 1918 invitation tournament of the Bala Golf Club, held August 21-24. A triple tie for low qualifying score resulted when F. W. Knight of Aronimink, J. W. Platt, North Hills, and F. S. Bicking, St. Davids, each turned in a card of 79. Knight won the play-off with a 74. The final round of match play found Platt opposed to Walter H. Reynolds, Aronimink, and the North Hills golfer captured the honors in an interesting match, 1 up.

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### Patterson Memorial Cup.

A small field entered the Joseph Henry Patterson Memorial Cup competition for 1918, due no doubt to the fact that it was impossible to hold the matches on Memorial Day, as had been customary. Norman Maxwell of Aronimink, with a score of 155, won without serious opposition. F. W. Knight, a clubmate, was second with 169.

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### Clergymen's Tournament at North Hills.

Dr. Aquilla Webb, who instituted the tournament at the North Hills Country Club in which entries were limited to clergymen, had received about thirty favorable replies to his invitation, but many of the entrants later were compelled to decline, due to the great number of deaths caused by the epidemic of influenza, which was then at its height. About fifteen of the reverend gentlemen took part, but a stiff wind bothered them to such an extent that only five cards were turned in. They were: Rev. J. Gray Bolton, 105—30, 75; Rev. H. R. Burgess, 94—18, 76; Rev. Aquilla Webb, 94—17, 77; Rev. R. T. Jones, 114—24, 90; Rev. H. B. McCrone, 135—36, 99.

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### Poor Richards Defeat New York Advertising Men.

The Poor Richard golfers of Philadelphia and a team of New York advertising men played a series of matches in 1918. When the score stood two-all for the season the teams met at Whitemarsh Valley, where the Philadelphians were victorious. The final result hinged on the outcome of a drawn match, which was replayed several days after the team match had resulted in a tie.

## National Paper Trade Association Tourney.

Two Gothamites, A. Calder and R. B. Taft, entered the final round in the National Paper Trade Association tourney, played at Whitemarsh, September 25. Calder got the jump on his opponent from the start and increased his lead steadily, winning the decision at the sixteenth hole.

## Philadelphia Junior Championship.

In the 1918 Philadelphia junior championship, played over the course at St. Davids, Philip L. Corson, a student at Haverford and winner of the 1917 championship, returned the best qualifying score—79. Corson was eliminated as a contender in the semi-final of match play by J. W. Platt of North Hills. In the final round Platt secured the title by defeating H. L. Newton, 3 and 2.

## PHILADELPHIA WOMEN'S GOLF ASSOCIATION.

The following officers were elected to serve for 1919: President, Miss H. Ethel Maule, Merion Cricket Club; vice-president, Mrs. Stephen Fuguet, St. David's Golf Club; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. W. W. Justice, Jr., Philadelphia Cricket Club. Executive Committee—Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, Huntingdon Valley Country Club; Mrs. William S. Hilles, Wilmington Country Club; Miss Florence McNeely, Philadelphia Country Club; Mrs. Edward W. Worth, Springhaven Country Club.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1897	Miss Davis (18 holes medal play).
1898	Miss Elsie Cassatt (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1899	Miss Elsie Cassatt (Mrs. W. M. Gorham).
1900	Miss F. C. Griscom (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1901	Miss Sophie Starr (Miss E. F. Cassatt).
1902	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1903	Mrs. T. W. Reath, Jr. (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1904	Miss A. F. McNeely (Miss Lillian Biddle).
1905	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss Lillian Biddle).
1906	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss F. C. Griscom).
1907	Miss F. C. Griscom (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1908	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Miss E. G. Hood).
1909	Miss E. Noblet (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1910	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck).
1911	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Mrs. R. H. Barlow).
1912	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Mrs. C. F. Fox).
1913	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss E. Noblet).
1914	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck).
1915	Mrs. R. H. Barlow (Miss Catherine Davis).
1916	Miss Mildred Caverly (Mrs. George S. Munson).
1917	Mrs. C. F. Fox (Miss Eleanor T. Chaudler).

In a keenly contested final match, which furnished some rare golf, Miss Mildred Caverly of the Philadelphia Cricket Club won the 1918 city title by defeating Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion, 2 up, at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. It was the second win for Miss Caverly, while Mrs. Barlow has won the title on six occasions.



1, Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion C.C., seven times Philadelphia city champion; North and South champion, 1919. 2, Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, former national champion. 3, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, medalist in North and South tournament, 1919, after being tied twice with Mrs. Barlow.

Edwin Levick, Photos.

## Philadelphia Women's Team Matches.

The Philadelphia Cricket Club champions were defeated in the crucial match by Merion in the 1918 team matches for women. The teams finished as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Merion C.C. ....	5	0	Huntingdon Valley C.C. ....	2	3
Philadelphia C.C. ....	4	1	Philmont C.C. ....	1	4
Riverton C.C. ....	3	2	St. Davids G.C. ....	0	5

## Griscom Cup Competition.

### Year. Winner and Where Held.

1902—Boston, Baltusrol Golf Club
1903—Boston, Country Club, Brookline
1904—Boston, Phila. Cricket Club
1905—New York, Morris County Golf Club
1906—Phila., Nassau Country Club
1907—Boston, Country Club, Atlantic City
1908—Boston, Oakley Country Club, Mass.
1909—New York, Baltusrol Golf Club

### Year. Winner and Where Held.

1910—Boston, Huntingdon Valley Country Club
1911—Boston, Brae Burn Country Club
1912—Phila., Philadelphia Cricket Club
1913—Boston, Brae Burn Country Club
1914—Phila., Greenwich Country Club
1915—Phila., Merion Cricket Club
1916—New York, Essex Country Club.

## Fridolyn Cup.

Mrs. G. G. Green, Jr., of Woodbury, partnered by Norman Maxwell, won the 1918 mixed foursome contest for the Fridolyn Cup, played as usual over the course at Philmont. A large field competed and the winners turned in the creditable gross score of 86. After three attempts to play off the tie for the net prize, Mrs. H. C. Smith and J. W. Platt of North Hills finally won, defeating Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ely of Old York Road. The winners scored 89 gross.

## Special Cup Events in the Philadelphia District.

*Ida E. Dixon Memorial Cup*—The contest for the Ida E. Dixon Memorial Cup was played over the links of the Wilmington Country Club, June 11, 1918. Mrs. Edwin H. Vare of Whitemarsh Valley negotiated the course in 96 strokes, and her handicap of 15 enabled her to lead Mrs. A. K. Billstein of Bala, who had the best gross score, 94, and a handicap of 9.

*Belle Steelman Bumm Memorial Cup*—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow of Merion scored another win of this trophy at Whitemarsh Valley when she defeated Mrs. A. K. Billstein at the twenty-first hole. The entry was much smaller than in previous years and rain marred the play in the feature match.

## Women's Eastern Golf Championship.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

#### Year. Winner.

1906—Miss Fanny Osgood, 178
1907—Miss Mary B. Adams, 189
1908—Miss Fanny Osgood, 171
1909—Miss Mary B. Adams, 185
1910—Miss Fanny Osgood, 175
1911—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 272 *

#### Year.

1912—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 261 *
1913—Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, 296 *
1914—Mrs. H. Arnold Jackson, 172
1915—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck
1916—Mrs. W. J. Gavin, 266 *

\* Championship was at 54 holes.

## WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA GOLF REVIEW.

BY HARRY KECK, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Normally one of the leading golf centers in the country, Western Pennsylvania, in keeping with other districts, experienced a very abnormal season in 1918, which is to say that comparatively little real golf was played and that interest generally was not at a high pitch. The reason, of course, was the war, with its drain on the younger players who were in the service, its business pressure on the older devotees of the ancient game, and its elimination of championship play.

However, at this writing (early in the new year) indications are that this section will undergo a big boom during the 1919 season. The national amateur championship will be decided at the Oakmont Country Club, which in itself should be sufficient to at once boost the sport back to its former lofty plane here. Then, too, the younger players will be back from the service and the older men will have been released from their war duties at home, so that there is no reason why the future should not present a roseate view. The general return of championship play to replace patriotic tournaments also will have a promotive effect.

The most important event of the 1918 season in this section was the big four-ball match played at the Pittsburgh Field Club, Saturday, July 13, in which \$11,000 was raised for the Red Cross. Charles Evans, Jr., and Warren K. Wood, amateurs, opposed Jock Hutchison, a former local favorite, and Walter Hagen, pros, and the match drew 2,500 persons, the largest gallery that ever witnessed a contest in this section. Enthusiasts came from all parts of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and other points, and ideal weather conditions, with the course in perfect shape, made the day one to be long remembered in Western Pennsylvania golf. Hutchison and Hagen won the match, 3 and 2, but it was well contested all the way, the steadiness of the pros being the deciding factor. The match was all square at the turn. The amateurs played the more brilliantly, but were equally erratic, particularly Wood. Indeed, it was the heroic struggle of Evans that kept his team in the running in the early stages, and this with Evans not playing his best game. He appeared a mite "overgolfed" from seventeen days' constant tour and playing in Red Cross matches.

The caddying privileges were auctioned off prior to the match and netted \$2,600. Evans' privilege was most sought after and brought an even \$1,000. Hutchison's privilege went for \$600 and those of Wood and Hagen brought \$500 each. Auctioning of the balls at the end of each hole brought an additional \$1,000. A bid of \$100 at the end of the first hole was the highest until Evans made a record 3 on the twelfth hole, when J. Schmitt of the home club paid \$500 for the ball with which the score was made. The 3 is two under par.

An eleventh-hour switch in the personnel of the teams did not lessen interest in the match. Jim Barnes was to have paired with Hutchison and Robert Gardner was to have been Evans' mate, but both Gardner and

Barnes became ill and could not be on hand, so that it was necessary to substitute Wood and Hagen, respectively.

Aside from this event others were held, in which large sums of money were realized for the Red Cross. All the clubs in the district held Red Cross matches on July 4 and in excess of \$6,000 was raised on this occasion. Entrance fees were charged and Red Cross medals and certificates were awarded as prizes.

Such annual invitation tournaments as were held at the various clubs all brought in moneys for the Red Cross and were played minus the championships.

At the Thornburg Club, May 25, W. C. Fownes, Jr., of the Oakmont Country Club and Eben M. Byers of the Allegheny Country Club, both former national amateur champions, won a special 18-hole match for the benefit of the Red Cross from George Simpson and George Sargent, Western pros, 2 and 1.

At Sharon, October 2, Fownes and George Ormiston, Oakmont, amateurs, defeated Dave Robertson of the Country Club of Pittsburgh and Fred Brand of the Allegheny Country Club, pros, in a Red Cross match, 3 and 2, before the largest gallery that ever turned out for a match there. Ormiston substituted for Eben Byers. About \$1,000 was raised.

The most important of the year's invitation tournaments was that at the Allegheny Country Club, the first on the schedule, which opened June 20. S. Davidson Herron, the Oakmont youth, who tied for the medal with Eben Byers of the home club at 156 for the 36 holes and subsequently won the tourney, played such sensational golf in this fixture that, though he later went into the service and played virtually no other golf during the season, he was listed as the crack player of the year.

In the second round of match play, Herron accounted for Byers by 2 and 1, and in the final he won from John Graham of Stanton Heights, 3 and 2. There were only fifty-six starters in the tournament, but more than \$1,500 was realized for the Red Cross.

The Stanton Heights invitation tourney drew the largest field of any in the Greater Pittsburgh district, but even its entry list was small compared with former years. A feature of this event was the playing of James W. Crookston, sixteen-year-old son of James B. Crookston of the home club, who won the tourney.

With his father, young Crookston won the best ball foursome, which was the preliminary to the tournament proper. They had a net score of 64, their handicap being 3 and their best ball 67. The next best net score was 67. Young Crookston won three of the holes for his team.

The elder Crookston won the qualifying round, which was played July 31. His score was 145, just one stroke less than that of Richard C. Long, also of the home club. In a field that permitted the forming of three sixteens and an eight, the sixteen-year-old Crookston finished sixth, with a 154.

It was only after a sensational 22-hole struggle in the first round of match play that young Crookston was put out of the tourney, bowing to Joseph Bryan of the Pittsburgh Field Club.

Crookston the elder defeated Long in the final, 4 and 3, it being his

second consecutive win of the tourney. E. E. Giles of Oakmont and C. E. Kennish of Stanton Heights were the losers in the semi-finals, each by 4 and 3, the latter succumbing to Crookston's play.

The only tournament in the district to attract more than 100 entries was that at Sharon, which opened August 28 and was won by H. H. Pearce of the Sewickley Valley Country Club. E. E. Giles was the medalist, with a card of 147, while Pearce was the runner-up. Pearce eliminated Giles in the first round of match play, 3 and 2, after Giles had been 1 up at the turn but had developed an erratic streak.

Pearce won from S. H. Handley, 1 up, in the semi-finals, and defeated Dr. F. H. Darragh, Beaver Valley, 2 and 1, in the 18-hole final. Darragh's semi-final victim was S. H. Causey, who went out at 3 and 2. The tourney was the most successful and most enthusiastic played in the Western Pennsylvania district during the year, though not among the most important.

The season was formally ushered in May 30 and came to a formal close about Labor Day, but informal play began long in advance of the general opening and continued on, into and through the rather mild winter.

Only two other invitation tourneys remain to be recorded. They are the Bedford Springs fixture, which began August 24, and the Cambridge Springs event of the final week in September. The Bedford Springs competition was won by Giles, who was also the medalist in the 18-hole round. In the 36-hole final, Giles defeated R. L. James of the Allegheny Country Club, 3 and 2, his methodical, consistent play proving too steady a factor for the loser to successfully combat. Two Greensburg players were eliminated in the semi-finals, J. O'H. Denny by James, 3 and 2, and H. H. Jamison by Giles, 5 and 4.

Dr. F. H. Darragh was the winner of the Cambridge Springs tourney, winning over R. C. Long in the semi-finals and over John Graham in the final. Both of his last two victims are Stanton Heights players.

In addition to the invitation tourneys, the usual week-end competitions and club championships were played, and one-day professional events were held weekly at the various clubs, in which amateurs also were eligible. War Savings Stamps were the prizes in the latter contests.

The various clubs of the district contributed many players to the service, the Allegheny Country Club topping the list with about eighty young men in the various branches. One of the most prominent young players in the district, Lieut. Percy H. Preston, lost his life in an aeroplane accident in France. The unfortunate flier was making an altitude test on the morning of July 11, when a defect in his machine developed and his descent began. He was flying at a height of several thousand feet when the incident occurred and attempted to circle his way to a safe landing, but was unable to regain control of the machine and it crashed into the ground. He was caught in the wreckage and was instantly killed. He was buried with full military honors and French and American fliers attended the services. Among them was Willis O. Preston, a brother, who was stationed nearby.

Preston's death came as a great shock to his many golf friends in Western Pennsylvania, for he was one of the most popular of the younger players. He was also a newspaperman and did much to boost the game by the man-

ner in which he wrote the news of the sport for the papers in Pittsburgh. He was a left-handed player and a good one, and competed in the national amateur championship a few years ago, in addition to taking part in numerous other important events. He had been commissioned an officer less than two weeks when he met his untimely death.

Another district player who made the supreme sacrifice was Lieut. Allen Matthews of the Thornburg Country Club, who died on the field of battle.

### INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS.

YEAR	NAME	COLLEGE	WHERE PLAYED
1897	L. P. Bayard, Jr.	Princeton	Ardsley
1898	{ Spring, J. F. Curtis. Fall, J. Reid, Jr.	Harvard Yale	Ardsley Ardsley
1899	P. Pyne, 2d	Princeton	Ardsley
1900	No tournament.		Garden City
1901	H. Lindsley	Harvard	Atlantic City
1902	C. Hitchcock, Jr.	Yale	Garden City
1903	Frank Reinhart	Princeton	Garden City
1904	A. G. White	Harvard	Myopia
1905	Robert Abbott	Yale	Garden City
1906	W. E. Clow, Jr.	Harvard	Garden City
1907	Ellis Knowles	Yale	Nassau
1908	H. H. Wilder	Harvard	Brae Burn
1909	A. Seckel	Princeton	Apawamis
1910	R. Hunter	Yale	Manchester
1911	G. C. Stanley	Yale	Baltusrol
1912	F. C. Davidson	Harvard	Ekwanok
1913	N. Wheeler	Yale	Hunt'g'n Val.
1914	E. P. Allis, 3d	Harvard	Garden City
1915	F. R. Blossom	Yale	Greenwich
1916	James W. Hubbell	Harvard	Oakmont

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Membership limited to regularly organized clubs in Maryland, District of Columbia, Delaware and Virginia.

#### MEMBERS.

Baltimore Country Club, Roland Park, Baltimore, Md.  
 Bannockburn Golf Club, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Chevy Chase Club, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Columbia Country Club, Chevy Chase, Md.  
 Country Club of Virginia, Richmond, Va.  
 Elkridge Hunt Club, Woodbrook, Baltimore, Md.  
 Hampton Roads Golf and Country Club, Newport News, Va.  
 Hermitage Golf Club, Richmond, Va.  
 Maryland Country Club, Baltimore, Md.  
 Norfolk Country Club, Norfolk, Va.  
 Washington Country Club, Washington, D. C.  
 Wilmington Country Club, Wilmington, Del.

### WEST VIRGINIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

After a tie at the eighteenth hole, Forrest McNeill of Clarksburg out-played J. M. Caldwell of Parkersburg and won, 7 up, in the deciding match of the West Virginia State championship, played at the Wheeling Country Club, July 11.



CHARLES F. THOMPSON,  
President Western Golf Association.

## Western Golf Association

President, Charles F. Thompson, Flosmoor Country Club; vice-president, Charles W. German, Blue Hills Country Club; secretary, James H. Barnard, Glen View Club; treasurer, Guy F. Gregg, Blue Mound Country Club. Directors—Horace F. Smith, Nashville Golf and Country Club; Wilbur H. Brooks, Mayfield Country Club; O. S. G. Strickland, Westmoreland Country Club; John W. Hughes, Omaha Field Club; A. M. Parry, Country Club of Indianapolis.

### CLUB MEMBERSHIP.

Albuquerque Country Club, Albuquerque, N. M.  
 Algonquin Golf Club, Webster Groves, Mo.  
 Allegheny Country Club, Sewickley, Pa.  
 Altadena Country Club, Altadena, Cal.  
 Annandale Country Club, Pasadena, Cal.  
 Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Audubon Country Club, Louisville, Ky.  
 Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, La.  
 Aurora Country Club, Aurora, Ill.  
 Bay City Country Club, Bay City, Mich.  
 Belierive Country Club, Normandy, Mo.  
 Belmont Golf Club, Downers Grove, Ill.  
 Belvedere Golf and Country Club, Belvedere, Cal.  
 Beresford Country Club, San Mateo, Cal.  
 Beverly Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
 Bloomfield Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich.  
 Blue Hills Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Blue Mound Country Club, Wauwatosa, Wis.  
 Bob O'Link Golf Club, Highland Park, Ill.  
 Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Col.  
 Brooklands Golf and Country Club, Detroit, Mich.  
 Bureau Valley Country Club, Princeton, Ill.  
 Burlingame Country Club, Burlingame, Cal.  
 Calumet Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
**Calumet Golf Club**, Calumet, Mich.  
 Canton Country Club, Canton, Ill.  
 Cass County Country Club, Dowagiac, Mich.  
 Cedar Rapids Country Club, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 Champaign County Country Club, Champaign, Ill.  
 Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.  
 Chicago Heights Country Club, Chicago Heights, Ill.  
 Cincinnati Golf Club, Grandin Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 Claremont Country Club, Oakland, Cal.  
 Colonial Country Club, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Colorado Springs Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Col.  
 Columbus Country Club, Shepard, Ohio.  
 Country Club, Bratenahl, Ohio.  
 Country Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Country Club, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.  
 Country Club of Battle Creek, Battle Creek, Mich.  
 Country Club of Beloit, Beloit, Wis.  
 Country Club of Birmingham, Birmingham, Ala.  
 Country Club of Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.  
 Country Club of Detroit, Grosse Point Farms, Mich.  
 Country Club of Indianapolis, Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Country Club of Oconomowoc, Oconomowoc, Wis.  
 Country Club of Peoria, Peoria, Ill.  
 Country Club of Phoenix, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Dallas Country Club, Dallas, Tex.  
 Danville Country Club, Danville, Ill.  
 Deer Park Country Club, LaSalle, Ill.  
 Del Monte Golf and Country Club, Del Monte, Cal.  
 Del Paso Country Club, Sacramento, Cal.

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Denver Country Club, Denver, Col.  
Detroit Golf Club, Detroit, Mich.  
Dickinson Town and Country Club, Dickinson, N. D.  
Dodge City Country Club, Dodge City, Kans.  
Dornick Hills Country Club, Ardmore, Okla.  
Douglas Country Club, Douglas, Ariz.  
Doudt Hills Country Club, Atlanta, Ga.  
Dover Bay Country Club, Rocky River, Ohio.  
Edgebrook Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Edgewater Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Edgewood Golf Club, LaGrange, Ill.  
Elgin Country Club, Elgin, Ill.  
Elizabeth Lake Golf and Country Club, Pontiac, Mich.  
Elmhurst Golf Club, Elmhurst, Ill.  
Elmhurst Golf Links, Winnipeg, Man., Can.  
El Paso Country Club, El Paso, Tex.  
Elyria Country Club, Elyria, Ohio.  
Essex County Golf and Country Club, Sandwich, Ont., Can.  
Evanston Golf Club, Evanston, Ill.  
Excelsior Springs Golf Club, Excelsior Springs, Mo.  
Exmoor Country Club, Highland Park, Ill.  
Fargo Country Club, Fargo, N. D.  
Florida Country Club, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Flossmoor Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill.  
Forest Park Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
Fort Harrison Country Club, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Fort Mitchell Country Club, Covington, Ky.  
Fort Smith Country Club, Fort Smith, Ark.  
Fort Wayne Country Club, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Freeport Club, Freeport, Ill.  
French Lick Springs Golf Club, French Lick Springs, Ind.  
Garfield Golf Club, Garfield Park, Chicago, Ill.  
Geneva Golf Club, Geneva, Ill.  
Glen Flora Country Club, Waukegan, Ill.  
Glen Oak Country Club, Wheaton, Ill.  
Glen View Club, Golf, Ill.  
Golden Valley Golf Club, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Golf and Country Club, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Grand Beach Golf Club, Grand Beach, Mich.  
Grand Forks Golf Club, Grand Forks, N. D.  
Hamilton County Golf Club, Bond Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Hammond Country Club, Hammond, Ill.  
Happy Hollow Club, Omaha, Neb.  
Hazelden Golf Club, Brook, Ind.  
Helena Country Club, Helena, Ark.  
Highland Golf Club, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Highland Park Golf Club, Warrensville, Ohio.  
Highlands Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Hillcrest Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Hinsdale Golf Club, Clarendon Hills, Ill.  
Hot Springs Golf and Country Club, Hot Springs, Ark.  
Houston Country Club, Houston, Tex.  
Hyde Park Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Hyperion Field and Motor Club, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Idlewild Country Club, Flossmoor, Ill.  
Illini Country Club, Springfield, Ill.  
Indian Hill Club, Winnetka, Ill.  
Interlachen Country Club, Mirror Lake, Hopkins, Minn.  
Interlachen Golf Club, Denver, Col.  
Inverness Club, Toledo, Ohio.  
Jackson Park Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Janesville Country Club, Janesville, Wis.  
Kalamazoo Country Club, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
Kansas City Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Kenosha Country Club, Kenosha, Wis.  
Kent Country Club, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Kishwaukee Country Club, De Kalb, Ill.  
LaCrosse Country Club, LaCrosse, Wis.  
LaGrange Country Club, LaGrange, Ill.

Lake Geneva Country Club, Lake Geneva, Wis.  
Lakeside Country Club, Manitowoc, Wis.  
Lakeside Country Club, South Tacoma, Wash.  
Lakewood Country Club, Denver, Col.  
Lambton Golf and Country Club, Lambton Mill P. O., Ont., Can.  
LaPorte Country Club, LaPorte, Ind.  
Le Mars Country Club, Le Mars, Iowa.  
Lincoln Park Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Lincoln Park Golf Club, San Francisco, Cal.  
Little Rock Country Club, Little Rock, Ark.  
Lochmoor Club, Detroit, Mich.  
Los Angeles Country Club, Beverly Hills, Cal.  
Losantiville Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Ky.  
Macomb Country Club, Macomb, Ill.  
Maple Bluff Golf Club, Madison, Wis.  
Marin Golf and Country Club, San Rafael, Cal.  
Marquette Park Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Marsatawa Country Club, Marseilles, Ill.  
Mayfield Country Club, South Euclid, Ohio.  
Maywood Golf Club, Maywood, Ill.  
Meadow Heights Country Club, Jackson, Mich.  
Meadow Lake Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Memphis Country Club, Buntny, Tenn.  
Menlo Country Club, Redwood, Cal.  
Miami Country Club, Mishawaka, Ind.  
Midland Country Club, Kewanee, Ill.  
Midlothian Country Club, Blue Island, Ill.  
Midwick Country Club, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Milburn Golf and Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Milwaukee Country Club, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Minneapolis Golf Club, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Minnehaha Country Club, Sioux Falls, S. D.  
Mission Hills Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mississinewa Club, Peru, Ind.  
Monmouth Country Club, Monmouth, Ill.  
Muskegon Country Club, Muskegon, Mich.  
Muskogee Town and Country Club, Muskogee, Okla.  
Nashville Golf and Country Club, Nashville, Tenn.  
Normandie Golf Club, Wellston, St. Louis County, Mo.  
Northland Country Club, Duluth, Minn.  
North Shore Golf Club, Wilmette, Ill.  
Oahu Country Club, Honolulu, T. H.  
Oakland Hills Country Club, Detroit, Mich.  
Oakmont Country Club, Oakmont, Pa.  
Oak Park Country Club, Oak Park, Ill.  
Oakwood Club, South Euclid, Ohio.  
Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Old Elm Club, Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
Olympia Fields Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Omaha Country Club, Benson, Neb.  
Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb.  
Onwentsla Club, Lake Forest, Ill.  
Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa, Iowa.  
Park Ridge Country Club, Park Ridge, Ill.  
Parks Golf Club, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Phoenix Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Polut Loma Golf Club, Loma Portal, Cal.  
Portage Country Club, Akron, Ohio.  
Portage Lake Golf Club, Houghton, Mich.  
Portland Golf Club, Portland, Ore.  
Presidio Golf Club, San Francisco, Cal.  
Quincy Country Club, Quincy, Ill.  
Racine Country Club, Racine, Wis.  
Ravisloe Country Club, Homewood, Ill.  
Redlands Country Club, Redlands, Cal.  
Red Run Golf Club, Royal Oak, Mich.  
Richmond Country Club, Richmond, Ind.

Ridge Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Ridgedale Country Club, Normandy, Mo.  
Ridgemoor Country Club, Norwood Park, Ill.  
River Crest Country Club, Fort Worth, Tex.  
Riverside Golf Club, Indianapolis, Ind.  
Riverside Golf Club, Riverside, Ill.  
Riverview Country Club, Appleton, Wis.  
Rockford Country Club, Rockford, Ill.  
Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill.  
Rock River Country Club, Sterling, Ill.  
Roselawn Golf Club, Danville, Ill.  
Saginaw Country Club, Saginaw, Mich.  
St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg, Man., Can.  
St. Joseph Country Club, St. Joseph, Mo.  
St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, St. Louis, Mo.  
St. Louis Country Club, Clayton, Mo.  
San Antonio Country Club, San Antonio, Tex.  
San Francisco Golf and Country Club, San Francisco, Cal.  
San Gabriel Valley Country Club, San Gabriel, Cal.  
San Jose Country Club, San Jose, Cal.  
Santa Barbara Country Club, Santa Barbara, Cal.  
Santa Cruz Golf and Country Club, Santa Cruz, Cal.  
Scioto Country Club, Columbus, Ohio.  
Seattle Golf Club, Seattle, Wash.  
Sequoyah Country Club, Station G, Oakland, Cal.  
Sewickley Valley Golf Club, Sewickley, Pa.  
Shaker Heights Country Club, Warrensville, Ohio.  
Sinnissippi Park Golf Club, Rockford, Ill.  
Sioux City Boat Club, Sioux City, Iowa.  
Sioux City Country Club, Sioux City, Iowa.  
Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill.  
Soangetaha Country Club, Galesburg, Ill.  
South Bend Country Club, South Bend, Ind.  
South Shore Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Speedway Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Spokane Country Club, Spokane, Wash.  
Spring Lake Country Club, Spring Lake, Mich.  
Standard Club, Louisville, Ky.  
Stanton Heights Golf Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Stockton Golf and Country Club, Stockton, Cal.  
Streator Golf Club, Streator, Ill.  
Sunset Hill Country Club, Sappington, Mo.  
Swope Park Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
Teneja Golf Club, Dawson, N. M.  
Terre Haute Country Club, Terre Haute, Ind.  
Texarkana Golf Club, Texarkana, Tex.  
Toledo Country Club, Maumee Road, Toledo, Ohio.  
Toledo Golf Club, Ottawa Park, Toledo, Ohio.  
Topeka Country Club, Topeka, Kans.  
Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn.  
Tulsa Country Club, Tulsa, Okla.  
Tusenmbia Country Club, Green Lake, Wis.  
Virginia Country Club, Long Beach, Cal.  
Wanakah Country Club, Wanakah, N. Y.  
Waverly Country Club, Portland, Ore.  
West Baden Springs Golf Club, West Baden, Ind.  
Western Hills Country Club, West Price Hill, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
Westmoreland Country Club, Glen View, Ill.  
West Pullman Country Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Westward Ho Golf Club, Cragin Station, Chicago, Ill.  
Westwood Country Club, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Westwood Country Club, Glendale, Mo.  
Wheaton Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.  
Willowick Country Club, Wickliffe, Ohio.  
Windsor Golf Club, Chicago, Ill.  
Winnipeg Golf Club, Winnipeg, Man., Can.  
Woodmont Country Club, Wauwatosa, Wis.  
Woodstock Golf Club, Woodstock, Ill.  
Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown, Ohio.

## WESTERN AMATEUR CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1899	David R. Forgan..... Walter E. Egan.....	Onwentsia Club..... Onwentsia Club	6 and 5 6 and 5	Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
1900	William Waller..... William Holabird, Jr.	Onwentsia Club..... Glenview Club	1 up 6 and 5	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1901	Phelps B. Hoyt..... Bruce D. Smith.....	Glenview Club..... Onwentsia Club	6 and 5 6 and 5	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1902	II. Chandler Egan..... Walter E. Egan.....	Exmoor C. C..... Lake Geneva C. C.	1 up (37) 1 up (37)	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1903	Walter E. Egan..... H. Chandler Egan.....	Exmoor C. C..... Exmoor C. C.	1 up (37) 6 and 5	Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio
1904	II. Chandler Egan..... D. E. Sawyer.....	Exmoor C. C..... Wheaton G. C.	6 and 5 6 and 5	Exmoor C. C., Highland Park, Ill.
1905	II. Chandler Egan..... Walter E. Egan.....	Exmoor C. C..... Exmoor C. C.	3 and 2 3 and 2	Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
1906	D. E. Sawyer..... Warren K. Wood.....	Wheaton G. C..... Homewood C. C.	1 up 5 and 4	Glen Echo C. C., Normandy, Mo.
1907	II. Chandler Egan..... Herbert F. Jones.....	Exmoor C. C..... Wheaton G. C.	5 and 4 5 and 4	Chicago Golf Club, Wheaton, Ill.
1908	Mason Phelps..... Harry W. Allen.....	Midlothian C. C..... St. Louis Field Club	6 and 5 6 and 5	R. I. Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill.
1909	Charles Evans, Jr..... Albert Seckel.....	Edgewater G. C..... Riverside G. C.	1 up 2 and 1	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1910	Mason Phelps..... Charles Evans, Jr.....	Midlothian C. C..... Edgewater G. C.	2 and 1 8 and 7	Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
1911	Albert Seckel..... R. A. Gardner.....	Riverside G. C..... Hinsdale G. C.	8 and 7 8 and 7	Detroit G. C., Detroit, Mich.
1912	Charles Evans, Jr..... Warren K. Wood.....	Edgewater G. C..... Homewood C. C.	1 up 4 and 3	Denver C. C., Denver, Colo.
1913	Warren K. Wood..... Edward P. Allis, 3rd	Homewood C. C..... Milwaukee C. C.	4 and 3 11 and 9	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1914	Charles Evans, Jr..... J. D. Standish, Jr.....	Edgewater G. C..... Detroit	11 and 9 7 and 5	Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1915	Charles Evans, Jr..... J. D. Standish, Jr.....	Edgewater G. C..... Detroit	7 and 5 7 and 6	Mayfield C. C., Cleveland, Ohio
1916	Heinrich Schmidt..... Douglas Grant.....	Clairemont C. C..... Burlingame C. C.	7 and 6 1 up	Del Monte G. and C. C., Del Monte, Cal.
1917	Francis Ouimet..... Donald Edwards.....	Woodland G. C..... Midlothian C. C.	1 up 1 up	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.

## OLYMPIC CUP TOURNAMENTS.

1905—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., August 7; won by Western Golf Association team—W. C. Fownes, Jr., J. A. Ormiston, Dr. D. P. Fredericks, E. M. Byers; total medal score, 655.

1906—Held at Glen Echo C.C., Normandy, Mo., September 3; won by Western Golf Association team—II. Chandler Egan, D. E. Sawyer, Warren K. Wood, O. W. Potter, Jr.; total medal score, 635.

1907—Held at Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio, July 8; won by Metropolitan Golf Association team—Walter J. Travis, Jerome D. Travers, Fred Herreshoff, Archie Reid; total medal score, 641.

1908—Held at Rock Island Arsenal G.C., Rock Island, Ill., July 11; won by Western Golf Association team—K. P. Edwards, W. K. Wood, D. E. Sawyer, R. E. Hunter; total medal score, 632.

1909—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., September 4; won by Western Golf Association team—II. C. Egan, W. K. Wood, C. Evans, Jr., K. P. Edwards; total medal score, 623.

1910—Held at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn., July 13; won by Western Golf Association team—Charles Evans, Jr., R. A. Gardner, Albert Seckel, Paul Hunter; total medal score, 615.

[Continued on following page.]

## WESTERN OPEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up.	Club	Score	Where Played
1899	Willie Smith..... Lawrence Auchterlonie	Midlothian C. C..... Glenview C. C.	after tie	Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
1900	No open championship	was held.		
1901	Lawrence Auchterlonie David Bell.....	Glenview C. C..... Midlothian C. C.....	160 162	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1902	Willie Anderson..... Willie Smith..... W. H. Way.....	Pittsfield, Mass..... Midlothian C. C..... Euclid Club.....	299 304	Euclid Club, Cleveland, Ohio
1903	Aleck Smith..... Lawrence Auchterlonie David Brown.....	Nassau C. C..... Glenview C. C..... Wellaston G. C.....	318 322	Milwaukee C. C., Milwaukee, Wis.
1904	Willie Anderson..... Aleck Smith.....	Apawamis Club..... Nassau C. C.....	304 308	Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1905	Arthur Smith..... James Maiden.....	Columbus, Ohio..... Youngstown, Ohio.....	278 280	Cincinnati Golf Club, Cincinnati, Ohio
1906	Aleck Smith..... John Hobens.....	Nassau C. C..... Englewood, N. J.....	306 309	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1907	Robert Simpson..... Willie Anderson..... Fred McLeod.....	Omaha C. C..... Onwentsia Club..... Midlothian C. C.....	307 309	Hinsdale Golf Club, Hinsdale, Ill.
1908	Willie Anderson..... Fred McLeod.....	Onwentsia Club..... Midlothian C. C.....	299 300	Normandi: Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.
1909	Willie Anderson..... S. Gardner.....	St. Louis C. C..... Exmoor C. C.....	288 297	Skokie Country Club, Glencoe, Ill.
1910	Charles Evans, Jr.* George Simpson.....	Edgewater G. C..... La Grange C. C.....	Match Play	Beverly C. C., Chicago, Ill.
1911	Robert Simpson..... Tom McNamara.....	Kenosha C. C..... Boston	Match Play	Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1912	Macdonald Smith..... Aleck Robertson.....	Del Monte C. C..... Rock Island Arsenal	299 302	Idlewild C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1913	J. J. McDermott..... M. J. Brady.....	Atlantic City..... Wollaston G. C.....	295 302	Memphis C. C., Memphis, Tenn.
1914	J. M. Barnes..... William Kidd.....	Whitemarsh Val. C. C..... St. Louis.....	293 294	Interlachen Golf Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
1915	Tom McNamara..... A. Cunningham.....	Boston..... Wheeling, W. Va.....	304 306	Glen Oak C. C., Glen Ellyn, Ill.
1916	Walter Hagen..... George Sargent..... Jock Hutchison.....	Rochester, N. Y..... Interlachen G. C..... Pittsburgh.....	286 287	Blue Mound C. C., Milwaukee, Wis.
1917	J. M. Barnes..... Walter Hagen.....	Whitemarsh Val. C. C..... Rochester.....	283 285	Westmoreland C. C., Evanston, Ill.

\* Amateur.

## OLYMPIC CUP TOURNAMENTS—Continued.

1911—Held at Detroit G.C., Detroit, Mich., July 22; won by Western Golf Association team—Paul Hunter, Albert Seckel, Mason Phelps, Robert A. Gardner; total medal score, 606.

1912—Held at Chicago G.C., Wheaton, Ill., August 31; won by Western Golf Association team—Charles Evans, Jr., W. K. Wood, D. E. Sawyer, K. P. Edwards; total medal score, 629.

1913—Held at Homewood C.C., Flossmoor, Ill., July 19; won by Western Golf Association team—W. K. Wood, Charles Evans, Jr., K. P. Edwards, W. I. Howland, Jr.; total medal score, 628.

1914—Held at Kent C.C., Grand Rapids, Mich., July 25; won by Chicago District Association team—Fraser Hale, K. P. Edwards, J. C. LeDue, E. H. Bankard, Jr.; total medal score, 628.

1915—Held at Mayfield C.C., Cleveland, Ohio, July 17; won by Chicago District Association team—D. E. Sawyer, E. H. Bankard, Jr., Donald Edwards, William Rautenbusch; total medal score, 651.

1916—Held at Del Monte G. and C.C., Del Monte, Cal., July 17; won by California Golf Association team—Heinrich Schmidt, E. S. Armstrong, Douglas Grant, Harold Lamb; total medal score, 588.

## WESTERN WOMEN CHAMPIONS

Yr.	Winner and Runner-up	Club	Score	Where Played
1901	Miss Bessie Anthony..... Mrs. H. Chatfield Taylor..	Glenview Club.....	3 and 1	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1902	Miss Bessie Anthony..... Mrs. W. A. Alexander..	Glenview Club..... Exmoor C. C.	1 up	Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill.
1903	Miss Bessie Anthony..... Miss Mabel Higgins.....	Glenview Club..... Midlothian C. C.		Exmoor C. C., Highland Park, Ill.
1904	Miss Frances Everett.... Miss J. Anna Carpenter..	Exmoor C. C..... Westward Ho G. C.		Glenview Golf Club, Golf, Ill.
1905	Mrs. C. L. Dering..... Mrs. W. France Anderson.	Midlothian C. C..... Hinsdale G. C.		Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1906	Mrs. C. L. Dering..... Miss Frances Everett....	Midlothian C. C..... Exmoor C. C.	1 up	Exmoor C. C., Highland Park, Ill.
1907	Miss Lillian French..... Miss Sallie Ainslee....	Windsor (Ont.) G. C. Westward Ho G. C.	1 up	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1908	Mrs. W. France Anderson.. Miss Grace Semple.....	Hinsdale G. C..... St. Louis C. C.		St. Louis C. C., St. Louis, Mo.
1909	Miss Vida Llewellyn..... Miss Caroline Painter....	La Grange C. C..... Midlothian C. C.	6 and 5	Homewood C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.
1910	Mrs. Thurston Harris.... Mrs. Harvey L. Pound..	Westward Ho G. C... Skokie C. C.	3 and 2	Skokie C. C., Glencoe, Ill.
1911	Miss Caroline Painter.... Miss Alva Sanders.....	Midlothian C. C..... Midlothian C. C.	3 and 2	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1912	Miss Caroline Painter.... Miss Ruth Chisholm....	Midlothian C. C..... Mayfield C. C.	1 up	Hinsdale G. C., Hinsdale, Ill.
1913	Miss Myra Helmer..... Miss Ruth Chisholm....	Midlothian C. C..... Mayfield C. C.	5 and 3	Memphis C. C., Memphis, Tenn.
1914	Mrs. Harry D. Hammond.. Mrs. F. S. Colburn .....	Highland G.C., Indpls Glenview Club.	5 and 3	Hinsdale G. C., Hinsdale, Ill.
1915	Miss Elaine Rosenthal.... Mrs. Harry D. Hammond.	Ravisloe C. C..... Highland G.C., Indpls	4 and 3	Midlothian C. C., Blue Island, Ill.
1916	Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr.... Miss Laurie Kaiser.....	Cincinnati..... Flossmoor C. C.	3 and 2	Kent C. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
1917	Mrs. Fred C. Letts, Jr.... Miss Elaine Rosenthal....	Indian Hill G. C..... Ravisloe C. C.	5 and 4	Flossmoor C. C., Flossmoor, Ill.



MISS ELAINE V. ROSENTHAL,  
Ravisloe C.C.,  
Champion.

FINALISTS IN WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP, 1918.

MISS FRANCES HADFIELD,  
Blue Mound C.C.,  
Runner-up.

## WOMEN'S WESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Ravisloe won the eighteenth annual championship of the Women's Western Golf Association, played August 26-31 at the Indian Hill Club, Chicago. Miss Frances Hadfield of the Blue Mound Country Club was her opponent in the final. As Miss Rosenthal had defeated Miss Hadfield in the semi-final at Flossmoor the preceding year, she was a slight favorite over the Milwaukee entrant and justified this opinion by winning, 4 and 3. Mrs. D. Gaut of Memphis won the low score prize with 92 in the qualifying round.

Miss Rosenthal now enters the ranks of two-time winners of the title, her first victory being achieved at the Midlothian Club in 1915. Mrs. F. C. Letts, champion in 1916 and 1917, decided not to enter, as she had been unable to get sufficient practice. Following are the qualifying scores:

Mrs. D. Gaut, Memphis.....	44	48—	92	Mrs. S. Kunstadter, Idlewild.	52	49—	101
Miss Frances Hadfield, Milw.	46	48—	94	Mrs. M. Jones, Glen Oak.....	53	48—	101
Miss R. Burnett, Elmhurst..	49	45—	94	Miss E. Cummings, Onwentsia	53	47—	102
Miss E. Rosenthal, Ravisloe.	48	46—	94	Mrs. J. E. Cameron, Toledo..	52	51—	103
Mrs. F. S. Colburn, Glen V'w	47	48—	95	Miss R. B. Steele, Flossmoor.	50	54—	104
Miss E. Klotz, Indian Hill...	48	48—	96	Mrs. S. W. Widney, Beverly.	52	52—	104
Miss V. Gardiner, Glen Oak..	51	46—	97	Mrs. H. O'Brien, Olympia....	53	52—	103
Mrs. M. E. Phelps, Onwentsia	50	47—	97	Miss L. Kitchell, Beverly....	54	51—	105
Miss E. Pearce, Skokie.....	46	52—	98	Mrs. W. G. Deemer, Evanston	52	53—	105
Miss M. Powers, Glen Oak..	48	51—	99	Mrs. H. R. Kasson, So. Shore	52	53—	105
Mrs. H. E. Foreman, Ravisloe	53	46—	99	*Miss L. Elliot, Miami, Fla...	57	49—	106
Miss M. Ford, Flossmoor....	51	49—	100	Mrs. B. J. Rosenthal, Rav'l'e	54	52—	106
Miss C. Lukens, Edgewater..	50	50—	100	Miss Lois Stumer, Ravisloe..	55	51—	106
Mrs. C. O. Gillette, Ridge...	50	50—	100	*Mrs. A. S. Best, Westm'lnd	54	52—	106
Miss L. Dessenberg, Kal'm'z.	49	52—	101	*Mrs. W. B. Brown, Hinsdale.	53	53—	106
Mrs. E. Byfield, Ravisloe....	53	48—	101	* Mrs. T. W. Torr, Olympia...	51	55—	106
Miss D. Higbie, Midlothian..	52	49—	101	Mrs. J. A. Hall, South Shore.	53	53—	106
Mrs. E. E. Harwood, Windsor	51	50—	101				

\*Lost in play-off.

The consolation event furnished a real struggle between Mrs. J. S. Cameron of Toledo and Mrs. H. R. Kasson of South Shore, which Mrs. Cameron won on the 21st hole. The trophy winners follow: Indian Hill—Miss D. Klotz, Indian Hill; Association—Mrs. G. K. Throckmorton, Glen Oak; Solace—Mrs. B. C. Hardenbrook, Westmoreland.

Miss Edith E. Packard of the Beverly Country Club has succeeded Mrs. James P. Gardner as president. The latter has been head of the association for four years and was presented with a silver chop plate in appreciation of her services. This was subscribed for by nearly 200 members of Chicago clubs, a scroll containing their names accompanying the gift. The present incumbent has been closely associated with the retiring president during her four years of work and is well adapted for the leadership.

Miss Corella Lukens of Edgewater and Mrs. Melvin Jones of Glen Oak tied for the individual record cup with 56 points. Each received a silver bowl. Flossmoor won the point record cup with 201; Edgewater had 190; Glen Oak, 184; Windsor, 169; South Shore, 155, and Westmoreland, 149.

The annual competition for the par trophy was won by Janesville, 36 down to par. Glen Oak, 37; Indian Hill, 43; Inverness (Toledo), 47; Edgewater, 51; Onwentsia, 52, and White Bear (Minn.), 57, finished in the order named. Sheboygan retained the Interstate Cup without competition.

# Golf in the Middle West

## OHIO GOLF ASSOCIATION.

### MEMBERS.

Arlington Country Club, Columbus.	Piqua Golf Club, Piqua.
Cincinnati Golf Club, Cincinnati.	Portage Country Club, Akron.
Cambridge Country Club, Cambridge.	Portsmouth Golf Club, Portsmouth.
Country Club, Cleveland.	Sandusky Golf Club, Sandusky.
Dayton Country Club, Dayton.	Scioto Club, Columbus.
Elyria Country Club, Elyria.	Shawnee Country Club, Lima.
Euclid Club, Cleveland.	Springfield Country Club, Springfield.
Findlay Country Club, Findlay.	Steubenville Country Club, Steubenville.
Hamilton County Golf Club, Cincinnati.	Toledo Country Club, Toledo.
Hyde Park Country Club, Cincinnati.	Westbrook Country Club, Mansfield.
Inverness Golf Club, Toledo.	Wooster Golf Club, Wooster.
Lakeside Golf Club, Canton.	Western Hills Country Club, Cincinnati.
Losantiville Golf Club, Cincinnati.	Westwood Golf Club, Dover.
Marietta Town and Country Club, Marietta	Youngstown Country Club, Youngstown.
Mayfield Country Club, Cleveland.	Zanesville Golf Club, Zanesville.
Oakwood Club, Cleveland.	

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1904—T. Sterling Beckwith, Country Club, Cleveland.
1905—Chas. H. Stanley, Country Club, Cincinnati.
1906—Robert H. Crowell, Country Club, Toledo.
1907—Harold Weber, Inverness Club, Youngstown.
1908—T. Sterling Beckwith, Country Club, Canton.
1909—J. K. Bole, Euclid Club, Akron.
1910—J. K. Bole, Euclid Club, Cleveland.
1911—Jones, Elheron Country Club, Cincinnati.
1912—Harold Weber, Inverness Club, Toledo.
1913—DeWitt C. Balch, Cincinnati Golf Club, Toledo.
1914—J. K. Bole, Mayfield Club, Cleveland.
1915—Holland Hubbard, Toledo.
1916—Ira S. Holden, East Hill Club.

Otto Hackbarth of Cincinnati won the 1918 open championship of Ohio, staged at the Scioto Country Club, Columbus. His card for the 72 holes was 321, David Ogilvie of Cleveland being second, one stroke behind.

### Cleveland City Championship.

Ellsworth Augustus of the Mayfield Country Club won the 1918 Cleveland city championship, defeating Fred Lamprecht of the Dover Bay Country Club in the final at Mayfield. H. Hollinger had low score in the initial round with 75.

Mrs. Ward B. Jackson of the Mayfield Country Club won the women's title when she defeated Miss Jeannette Kinney of the Country Club, 1 up, in the final. The tournament was held over the links of the Country Club.

### Cincinnati City Championships.

The annual city championships were held under the auspices of the Cincinnati Golfers' League, which comprises the nine golf clubs in and about Cincinnati. Dr. Fred Lush of Hyde Park defeated William Harig of the same club in the men's final, while Mrs. A. W. Goldsmith, Jr., of Losantiville annexed the women's title when she eliminated Miss Emily Tietig of the Hamilton County Golf Club.

## KENTUCKY STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

A. B. Bagley of the Audobon Country Club, Louisville, won the 1918 Kentucky State championship, played over the links of the Louisville Country Club. Bagley defeated C. B. Wood of the Highland Country Club, Newport, 6 and 5, in the final round.

## INDIANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Played.
1900	H. I. Miller, Indianapolis.
1901	L. H. Lillard, Marion Golf Club.
1902	J. C. Smith, Terre Haute, Ind.
1903	L. H. Lillard, Indianapolis.
1904	Newton Cox, Richmond.
1905	Will Diddel, Ft. Wayne.
1906	Will Diddel, Indianapolis.
1907	Will Diddel, Terre Haute.
1908	Edgar Zimmin, Indianapolis.

Year.	Winner and Where Played.
1909	David Baxter, Marion.
1910	Will Diddel, Logansport, Ind.
1911	Burr Sweeny, Richmond.
1912	Will Diddel, Indianapolis.
1913	Robt. Resener, Muncie.
1914	Robt. Resener, Marion, Ind.
1915	John Simpson, Kokomo, Ind.
1916	Bert Wilbur, La Porte.

## CHICAGO DISTRICT GOLF ASSOCIATION.

President, Fred L. Fiske, Calumet; vice-president, Charles L. West, Glen Oak; treasurer, Alonzo A. Burt, Oak Park; secretary, Paul Loeber, Edgewater. The association will hold its usual annual tournaments, which were discontinued during the war.

### Chicago City Championship.

Lloyd Gullickson retained his title as Chicago city champion when he defeated Lee Thilges, 6 and 5, in the 36-hole final at Jackson Park. Gullickson was a jackie at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and played through the tournament in his white navy uniform.

### Cook County Championships.

James M. Kennedy defeated Robert Shealy, 8 and 7, in the final round of the 1918 Cook County amateur championship, played at Garfield Park, Chicago. Shealy finished low man in the qualifying round.

B. J. Buffham of Hawthorne won the open championship by defeating R. A. Bowker, unattached, 5 and 4, at Garfield Park.

### Pater et Filius Tournament at Midlothian.

H. E. Skinner and H. Skinner of Hinsdale won the fifteenth annual Pater et Filius competition of the Midlothian Country Club with a card of 178—32, 146. Burton Mudge and his son, Burton, had low gross with 166. The field was the smallest in the history of the classic.

### "Two Days" Tournament at Glen View.

Knowlton L. Ames won the annual "Two Days" event at the Glen View Club of Chicago, getting a gross of 328 for 72 holes. George F. Henneberry defeated Ames by 1 up for the Auchtermuchty Cup, the chief match play event. Sherman C. Spitzer, Westward Ho, captured the net score prize.

### Lumbermen's Golf Association.

Ensign Addison Stillwell, home on furlough, again won the championship of the Lumbermen's Golf Association of Chicago. As in 1917 it was a duel between Stillwell and William J. Foye of Omaha, and despite the former's lack of practice he cut off thirteen strokes from his previous year's mark, taking the title with a card of 79,78—157. Par for the course is 76. Foye was second with 80,82—162. In the play for the Stillwell Cup, Foye scored his third success and won it permanently. President Charles F. Thompson of the Western Golf Association won the Gladding trophy by finishing 2 down to par.

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### Chicagoan Wins A. E. F. Championship at Nice, France.

Sergeant William Rauthenbush of Motor Truck Company 413 won the golf championship of the American Expeditionary Forces at Nice, France, April 16, 1919. His opponent in the final round was Lieutenant James W. Hubbell of the 176th Infantry Brigade, whom he defeated by 6 and 5. Rautenbush and Hubbell are both well known in Middle West golf circles.

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### MICHIGAN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1906	J. T. Wyile, Saginaw Country Club.
1907	Philip Stanton, Kent Country Club.
1908	Jos. B. Schlotman, Detroit Golf Club.
1909	J. D. Standish, Jr., Country Club of Detroit.
1910	H. B. Lee, Country Club of Detroit.
1911	H. B. Lee, Country Club of Detroit.
1912	J. D. Standish, Jr., Country Club of Detroit.
1913	Philip Stanton, Kent Country Club.
1914	Edward Brown, Country Club of Detroit.
1915	J. D. Standish, Jr., Kent Country Club.
1916	A. H. Vincent, Saginaw Country Club.

Miss Lucille Dessenberg of Kalamazoo retained her title when she defeated Mrs. J. W. Case at the nineteenth hole, in the final round of the Michigan State championship, played at Detroit.

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### WISCONSIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1901	Hamilton Vose (J. L. De Moss).	1910	Hamilton Vose (H. S. Hadfield).
1902	F. R. Petit (Stephen H. Bull).	1911	E. P. Allis, 3d (C. C. Allen).
1903	E. J. Buchan (W. H. Yule).	1912	E. P. Allis, 3d (Gordon Yule).
1904	R. P. Cavanagh (C. C. Allen).	1913	R. P. Cavanagh (J. R. Anderson).
1905	W. H. Yule (F. W. Jacobs).	1914	E. P. Allis, 3d (R. P. Cavanagh).
1906	G. W. Hewett (Hamilton Vose).	1915	R. P. Cavanagh (E. P. Allis, 3d).
1907	F. W. Jacobs (Al. Schaller).	1916	E. P. Allis, 3d (R. P. Cavanagh).
1908	F. R. Petit (F. W. Jacobs).	1917	Augustus A. Jonas (K. Dickinson).
1909	R. P. Cavanagh (C. C. Allen).		

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### Wisconsin Parks Golf Association Championship.

Billy Sixty, a Milwaukee player, defeated Earl Studley, another Milwaukee lad, in the final of the Wisconsin Parks Golf Association championship at Racine.

## Trans-Mississippi Golf Association

James E. Nugent, Hillcrest, was elected president of the Trans-Mississippi Association, and Stuart Stickney, St. Louis Country Club, secretary. The 1919 tournament was awarded to the St. Louis Country Club.

### MEMBERS.

Algonquin Golf Club, Klrkwood, Mo.  
 Bellervive Country Club, Normandy, Mo.  
 Burlington Golf Club, Burlington, Iowa.  
 Cedar Rapids Country Club, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.  
 Cheyenne Mountain Country Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 Clinton Country Club, Clinton, Iowa.  
 Colorado Springs Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
 County Club of Lincoln, Lincoln, Neb.  
 Dallas Country Club, Dallas, Texas.  
 Denver Country Club, Denver, Colo.  
 Douglas Country Club, Douglas, Ariz.  
 Elm Ridge Golf and Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Evanston Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Excelsior Springs Golf Club, Excelsior Springs, Mo.  
 Fort Smith Country Club, Fort Smith, Ark.  
 Grand View Golf Club, Dea Molnea, Iowa.  
 Glen Echo Country Club, Normandy, Mo.  
 Golf and Country Club, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Happy Hollow Club, Omaha, Neb.  
 Highlands Golf and Country Club, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 Hutchinson Country Club Association, Hutchinson, Kan.  
 Hyperion Field and Motor Club, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Interlachen Country Club, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Jefferson City Country Club, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 Kansas City Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Lafayette Club, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Lakewood Country Club, Denver, Colo.  
 Little Rock Country Club, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Memphis Country Club, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Midland Valley Country Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn.  
 Miller Park Golf Club, Omaha, Neb.  
 Muskogee Town and Country Club, Muskogee, Okla.  
 Normandie Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Northland Country Club, Duluth, Minn.  
 Omaha Country Club, Omaha, Neb.  
 Omaha Field Club, Omaha, Neb.  
 Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa, Iowa.  
 Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club, Rock Island, Ill.  
 St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg, Canada.  
 St. Joseph Country Club, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 St. Louis Amateur Athletic Association, St. Louis, Mo.  
 St. Louis Country Club, Clayton, Mo.  
 Salt Lake Country Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.  
 Swope Park Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Topeka Country Club, Topeka, Kans.  
 Town and Country Club, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Waveland Park Golf Club, Des Moines, Iowa.  
 Westwood Country Club, Kirkwood, Mo.  
 Wichita Country Club, Wichita, Kans.

### RESUME OF TRANS-MISSISSIPPI GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1901—Held at Kansas City Country Club; winner, John Stuart, Cedar Rapids Country Club; runner-up, Warren Dickinson, Des Moines Golf and Country Club; medalist, W. J. Foye, Omaha Country Club. Team match, Omaha Country Club, 47 down. Consolation, F. S. Young, Kansas City Country Club.

## SPALDING'S OFFICIAL GOLF GUIDE.

1902—Held at Omaha Country Club; winner, R. R. Kimball, Omaha Country Club; runner-up, Warren Dickinson, Des Moines Golf and Country Club; medalist, R. R. Kimball, Omaha Country Club, 77. Team match, Omaha Country Club, 59 down. Consolation, J. B. Rahm, Omaha Country Club. Women's Championship; won by Mrs. George W. Roope, Denver Country Club; Mrs. D. B. Ellis, Denver Country Club, runner-up.

1903—Held at Wavefield Park Golf Club, Des Moines; winner, John R. Maxwell, Keokuk Country Club; runner-up, R. H. Fiukbine, Des Moines Golf and Country Club; medalist, B. F. Guinand, Des Moines, 154. Team match, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines, 54 down. Consolation, F. P. Carr, Des Moines Golf and Country Club. Women's Championship; won by Miss A. B. Davis, Keokuk Country Club; Mrs. W. E. Stalier, Des Moines, runner-up.

1904—Held at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis; winner, H. P. Bend, St. Paul Town and Country Club; runner-up, J. T. Stewart, Omaha Country Club; medalist, C. T. Jaffray, Minikahda. Team match, Minikahda Club, 61 down. Consolation, Warren Dickinson, Des Moines. Women's Championship; won by Miss Katherine Moulton, Minikahda; Miss Florence Harrison, Minikahda, runner-up.

1905—Held at Glen Echo Country Club, St. Louis; winner, Warren Dickinson, Des Moines; runner-up, Walter Fairbanks, Denver; medalist, Sprague Abbott, Omaha. Team match, St. Louis Country Club, 12 down. Consolation, P. R. Talbot, Hutchinson. Women's Championship; won by Mrs. E. H. Sprague, Omaha Country Club; Mrs. W. F. Burns, Omaha Country Club, runner-up.

1906—Held at Omaha Field Club; winner, C. T. Jaffray, Minikahda; runner-up, F. W. McCartney, Denver Country Club; medalist, Sprague Abbott, Omaha Country Club. Team match, Town and Country Club, St. Paul. Consolation, M. Doran, Town and Country Club, St. Paul.

1907—Held at Rock Island Arsenal Golf Club; winner, Sprague Abbott, Omaha Country Club; runner-up, H. G. Legg, Minikahda; medalist, Ardo Mitchell, Rock Island, 158. Team match, Rock Island Arsenal. Consolation, Ardo Mitchell, Rock Island.

1908—Held at Evanston Golf Club, Kansas City; winner, E. H. Seaver, Evans-  
ton; runner-up, H. G. Legg, Minikahda; medalist, E. H. Seaver,  
Evanston. Team match, Evanston Golf Club. Consolation, P. R. Talbott, Hutchinson.

1909—Held at Golf and Country Club, Des Moines; winner, H. G. Legg, Mini-  
kahda; runner-up, B. G. Guinand, Des Moines; medalist, H. G. Legg, 166. Team match, Hyperion Club, Des Moines. Consolation, I. I. Elbert, Des Moines.

1910—Held at the Denver Country Club, Denver; winner, H. G. Legg, Mini-  
kahda; runner-up, W. Sheehan, Hyperion; medalist, H. G. Legg. Team match, Hyperion Club. Consolation, H. A. Fisher, Denver.

1911—Held at the Omaha Country Club; winner, H. G. Legg, Minikahda; run-  
ner-up, Ralph Ryder, Hyperion; medalist, R. W. Hodge, Evanston. Team match, Omaha Country Club. Consolation, Ray Low, Omaha.

1912—Held at the Minikahda Country Club, Minneapolis; winner, H. G. Legg, Mini-  
kahda; runner-up, W. D. Middleton, Rock Island; medalist, H. G. Legg. Consolation, F. H. Galnes, Omaha.

1913—Held at the Glen Echo Country Club, St. Louis; winner, Stewart Stick-  
ney, St. Louis; runner-up, R. P. Rider, Des Moines; medalist, C. R. Jones, Kansas City, and Carl Piepho tied. Consolation, P. R. Talbott.

1914—Held at the Evanston Golf Club, Kansas City; winner, Jack Cady of Rock Island; runner-up, M. A. McLaughlin, Denver; medalist, Harry Legg, Minneapolis. Consolation, Dr. G. L. Miller, Evanston.

1915—Held at the Memphis Country Club, Buntyn, Tenn.; winner, Alden B. Swift of St. Joseph, Mo.; runner-up, Harry G. Legg of Minikahda; medalist, Dudley Mudge, Town and Country Club, St. Paul. Consolation, Dudley Mudge.

1916—Held at Interlachen Country Club, Minneapolis; winner, Harry G. Legg, Mini-  
kahda; runner-up, James Hubbell, Hyperion; medalist, Dudley Mudge, Town and Country Club, St. Paul. Consolation, Dudley Mudge.

1917—Held at the St. Joseph Country Club, St. Joseph, Mo.; winner, Samuel W. Reynolds, Omaha Field Club; runner-up, Harry G. Legg, Mini-  
kahda; medalist, C. L. Wolff, St. Louis Country Club. Consolation, S. Blaine Young, Omaha.

## TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CHAMPIONSHIP.

By C. E. McBRIDE, KANSAS CITY, Mo.

G. Leslie Conley, life member of Hillcrest, now playing at Siwanoy, won the Trans-Mississippi championship of 1918 over his old home course, after a week of thrilling golf and in a keenly contested final match of 36 holes, against Frank Griggs, Topeka (Kans.) Country Club, 6 and 4.

The tournament was played at Hillcrest the week of June 17-22, and with no danger of contradiction it may be said that it was the greatest week of golf—or a week of the greatest golf—Kansas City ever had seen.

Hillcrest is the longest course in Kansas City and one well adapted for tournament play. It is 6,505 yards long, the first nine 3,363, the second 3,142, and every shot almost is a test of golf. Perhaps in view of the scores that will be given in this story the par figures of the course may be interesting here:

Out .....	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	—38
In .....	6	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	—37—75

From start to finish the tournament was a round of thrills, upsets and unusually interesting matches. The course was dry and fast and numerous were the stories of prodigious drives and long rolling iron shots.

The dramatic features of the tourney started in the qualifying rounds of the thirty-six holes, eighteen each day, Monday and Tuesday. Stuart Stickney, a veteran tournament performer of the St. Louis Country Club, and J. C. Ward, a seventeen-year-old boy of the Kansas City Country Club, tied for medalist honors, each with a 153. Mr. Stickney very graciously surrendered his claim to the medal to his younger rival.

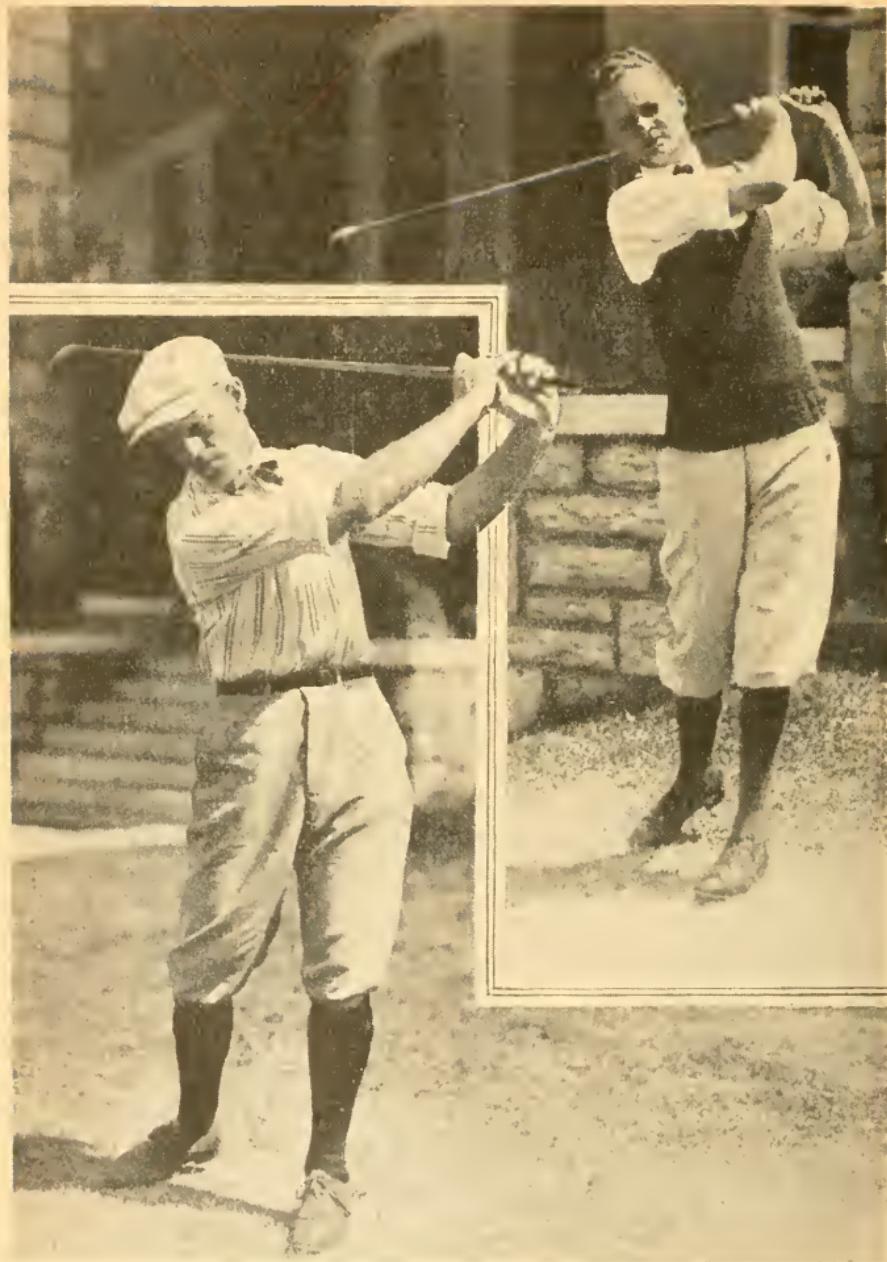
The youthful Ward, by the way, met defeat in his first round match, but from then on started a keen shooting game that carried him through to the consolation championship. In the morning round of the consolation semi-finals, Ward and James Kennedy, a twenty-year-old Tulsa (Okla.) boy, turned in a pair of 75's.

Two weeks later Ward raced through the Missouri State tournament at Excelsior Springs, winning the title in a final match against R. W. Hodge, a Blue Hills veteran and probably the best known of Missouri tournament golfers. In the opinion of half a dozen professionals who have watched Wards' play, the Kansas City boy is the equal of Bobby Jones and Perry Adair, the Atlanta youngsters, in everything save experience.

Eleven players were under the 80 mark the first day of the qualifying round, Conley being low with 76. Frank Lynch, St. Louis public course youth, had a 77; R. E. Knepper, a Sioux City (Iowa) boy, shot a 78, and Ward tied him. T. B. Griffith, Wichita, who banished Ward in the first round, shot a 79. Rube Bush, New Orleans, had a 78, while Runcie Martin, Minneapolis, and Stuart Stickney had 79's.

In the second and final day of qualification, young Ward turned in a 73 and Stickney's 74 left the pair tied for the low count. The drawings for the championship flight, with the medal score after each name, will show how the tournament lined up:

Stuart Stickney, St. Louis Country Club, 153, vs. Frank Lynch, Forest Park, St. Louis, 162; Henry Decker, Swope Park, Kansas City, 158, vs. Earl Voorhis, Mission



FRANK GRIGGS,  
Topeka C.C.,  
Runner-up.

G. LESLIE CONLEY,  
Siwanoy C.C.,  
Champion.

FINALISTS IN TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CHAMPIONSHIP, 1918.

Hills, 166; E. R. Morrison, Blue Hills, 165, vs. Jimmy Manion, Forest Park, 155; E. A. Campbell, Topeka C.C., 160, vs. J. W. Hughes, Omaha F.C., 166; R. W. Hodge, Blue Hills, 157, vs. E. R. McClelland, Blue Hills, 165; Arthur Bonebrake, Topeka C.C., 162, vs. W. D. Middleton, Hyperion, 167; H. E. Brann, Hillcrest, 160, vs. Frank Griggs, Topeka, 166; R. B. Martin, Minneapolis, 154, vs. Kark Bock, Sunset Hill, 163; J. C. Ward, Kansas City C.C., 153, vs. T. B. Griffith, Wichita, 163; R. G. Bush, Jr., New Orleans, 159, vs. R. E. Kroh, Shawnee Heights, 166; R. E. Kneppler, Sioux City C.C., 157, vs. Maynard Swartz, Omaha F.C., 165; Blaine Young, Omaha F.C., 162, vs. E. C. Lorton, Excelsior Springs, 167; M. J. Crichton, Forest Park, 166, vs. E. A. Liebman, Oklahoma City, 166; H. W. Wilson, St. Joseph C.C., 162, vs. L. G. Cartez, Colonial C.C., 166; J. E. Nugent, Hillcrest, 162, vs. E. H. Jones, Blue Hills, 166; G. L. Conley, Hillcrest, 155, vs. J. A. Kennedy, Tulsa, 163.

Right from the jump, Reuben Bush, the New Orleans wizard, was the top-heavy favorite. It was that way in the semi-finals match, when Conley surprised the majority of the tournament dopesters by banishing the Southern favorite from the going.

Conley, of course, had his followers. The Brooklyn man held the Hillcrest record, 72, until Jimmy Manion, Missouri State champion, came along in a practice round the Sunday before the tournament with a 74. Conley's record had been made over the short course a year before he left Kansas City for Brooklyn. Manion shot his 74 over the long tournament course.

Frank Griggs, the Topekan who went to the finals with Conley, was an unknown when the tourney started. As the rounds were unraveled and the name of Griggs each night was posted among the winners, the dopesters began to inquire into the history of the Kansan. They found that he was a former college athlete playing his third year of golf. Griggs went down in the finals, but not until he had rendered a fine account of himself in the first 27 holes. The fine play of Griggs, as surprising as it was excellent, was just one of the many remarkable features of the tournament.

Griggs did a man's size job in the first day of match play. In the morning round of Wednesday he turned back H. E. Brann, Hillcrest, 1 up in 19, and followed that feat by discarding Runcie B. Martin, formerly of Chicago, now of Minneapolis, 3 and 2 in an afternoon match. In the third round match of 36 holes, Griggs won from his fellow club member, Arthur Bonebrake, a twenty-year-old Topeka boy who won the Kansas State championship two weeks before at Hutchinson. Griggs won from Bonebrake, 3 and 2.

In the semi-finals, Friday, Griggs again met a fellow club member, Pat Campbell, whose career through the tourney had been as meteoric as it was unexpected. Again Griggs had to travel an extra hole to win, this time a 37-hole match. The Griggs-Campbell semi-final card follows:

#### MORNING ROUND.

Campbell—Out .....	5 5 6 5 3 5 4 5 5—43	In.....	6 4 4 5 4 6 4 6 5—44	87
Griggs—Out .....	5 6 6 5 4 5 3 6 5—45	In.....	6 4 5 5 5 6 3 5 5—44	89

#### AFTERNOON ROUND.

Campbell—Out .....	5 4 6 5 4 4 4 6 5—43	In.....	6 4 5 4 4 6 3 5 6—43	86
Griggs—Out .....	4 5 6 5 5 5 4 4 5—43	In.....	5 4 5 4 5 5 3 4 8—43	86

#### Extra Hole.

Campbell .....	4
Griggs .....	3—1 up in 37

Conley's golf was put to the test in his first round match. He had to travel overtime to win, just as Griggs did in his first round match. However, Conley met a more brilliant opponent, and not until 21 holes had been played was he victor over Jim Kennedy, the Oklahoma boy. In the afternoon second round match, Conley had less trouble with Elliott H. Jones, Blue Hills, winning, 5 and 4.

In his third round match Conley had trouble in shaking off E. A. Liebman, Oklahoma City, but the Hillcrestian kept steadily at the job and finally broke through to a 5 and 4 victory, just as two days later he succeeded by fine perseverance in breaking through Griggs' fighting game.

The Conley-Bush semi-final match drew the banner gallery so far during the week. All through the tourney Bush had been playing masterly golf, rising to each occasion, putting on just enough to nose out each opponent. He was shooting a beautiful game, and not only was the favorite to beat Conley, but was the favorite and had been against the field.

Which perhaps is the finest tribute that may be paid to his conqueror. Not that Conley was not without his admirers and followers. He had both; but Conley's game was known, while the tournament followers had been captivated by the Southerner's brilliant play.

All week Bush's approaches had been uncanny. No matter how far from the green Bush lay, always he seemed able to drop the ball almost dead to the pin. But against Conley, Bush lost the deadly approach. His shots to the green were true enough; but his ball, instead of being up there for a putt as had been true in other matches, simply was to the green—that and nothing more. And that failure beat the New Orleans man. Conley never was down to Bush in the 36 holes of battling. The Southerner fought his way even more than once, but Conley refused to crack and finally broke through to a 2 up victory. The card follows:

#### MORNING ROUND.

Bush—Out .....	4 4 5 4 5 6 4 3 5—40	In.....	6 3 5 4 4 5 3 4 6—40—80
Conley—Out .....	4 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 5—39	In.....	6 3 5 4 5 5 3 5 3—39—78

#### AFTERNOON ROUND.

Bush—Out .....	3 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 3—38	In.....	6 4 5 5 5 4 3 5 5—42—80
Conley—Out .....	4 4 6 3 4 5 4 4 5—39	In.....	6 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 4—40—79

After his sensational victory over Bush, Conley, of course, was the prime favorite against Griggs in the finals. The Hillcrestian won; but had he played the same brand of golf against Bush, he wouldn't have been in the finals. Not that Conley faltered. He didn't; but he found it hard to keep down to the same steady game of the day before. The probability is that he underestimated Griggs, and the Kansan, realizing that he was the underdog, played with admirable determination.

Conley got off in front, but by taking the eighth and ninth holes of the morning round, Griggs evened the match. Each had a 40 for the nine. Griggs played steadily on the inbound journey, bringing in a 40 to Conley's 41 and having the Hillcrest man 1 down.

Griggs won the first hole of the afternoon round, but from then on Conley got down to the going and was 1 up at the turn of the twenty-seventh.

The Topeka boy was through. He had surprised the gallery of 5,000 by holding the Hillcrest star as he had, but finally Conley had broken through his game. The champion took the last five holes in even par, winning the match, 6 and 4. The card follows:

## MORNING ROUND.

Griggs—Out .....	5 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 4—40	In.....	6 3 4 5 4 5 4 5 4—40—80
Conley—Out .....	4 4 5 4 4 6 3 5 5—40	In.....	6 4 5 5 4 5 3 5 4—41—81

## AFTERNOON ROUND.

Griggs—Out .....	4 5 5 5 4 6 3 5 5—42	In.....	7 4 6 5 5
Conley—Out .....	5 5 4 4 5 5 3 5 4—40	In.....	5 3 5 4 4

While the championship match was on, the consolation was trailing and the youthful Ward was proving his right to present greatness and rare hopes for the future. The card of this match will be interesting:

## MORNING ROUND.

Ward—Out .....	4 4 5 4 4 4 3 5 4—37	In.....	5 4 4 4 5 4 3 5 5—39—76
Brann—Out .....	3 5 6 5 5 3 3 5 5—40	In.....	6 3 5 5 4 4 3 5 4—39—79

## AFTERNOON ROUND.

Ward—Out .....	3 4 5 4 4 5 3 5 4—37	In.....	5 4 4 4
Brann—Out .....	4 4 5 6 4 5 3 5 4—40	In.....	6 3 4 5

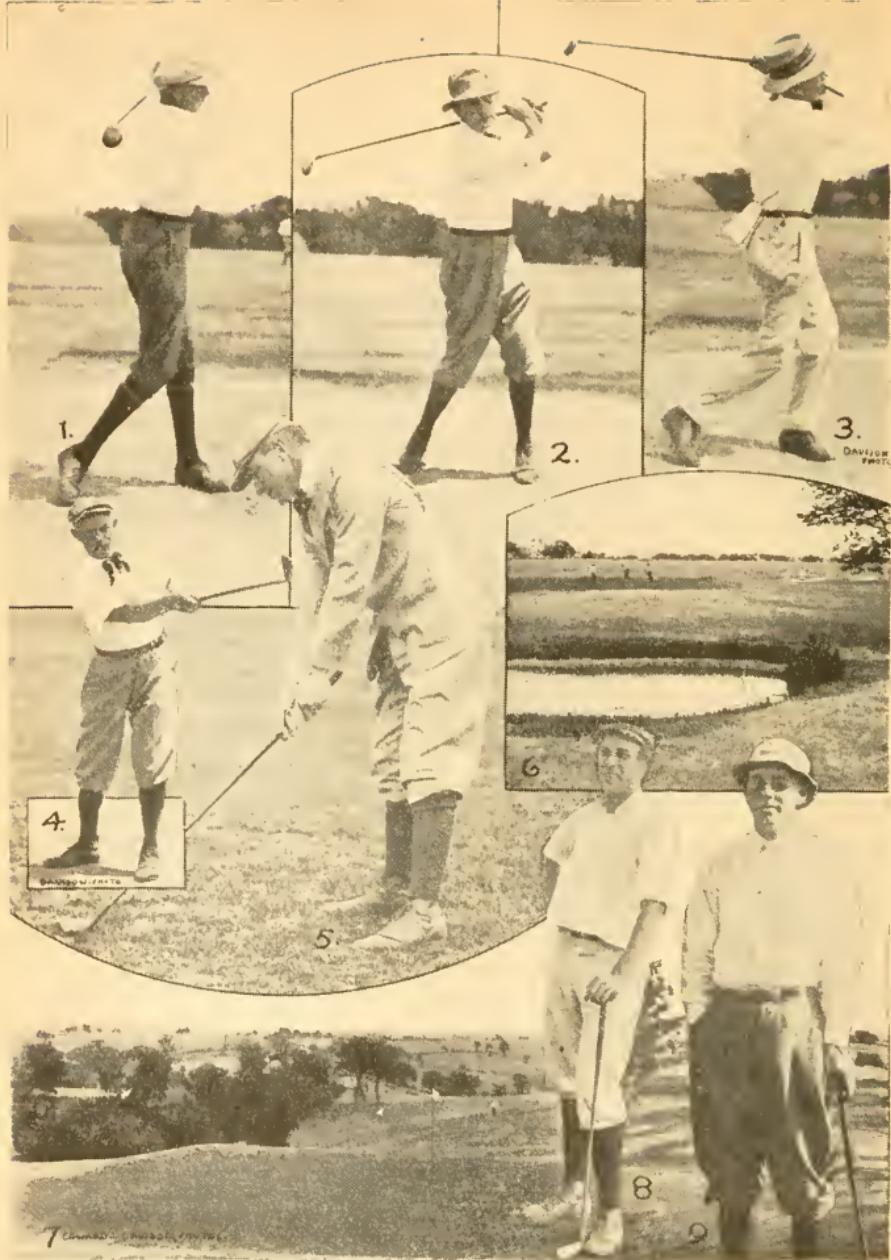
The story of the eighteenth annual Trans-Mississippi would be incomplete without mention of the brilliant feat of Blaine Young, winner of the consolation event in 1917, in establishing a new record for the second nine at Hillcrest. It was in a third round match between the champion and the invader from New Orleans. At the turn of the morning round, Young was 4 down, and the dopesters said there was nothing to it. But they counted not on the manner of fighting golfer the Omaha man is.

On the 613-yard, par 6 tenth hole, Young was down with an eagle 4. The record for the second nine was 35, three under par. When Young finished the round the new record was 33 and Young had missed a short putt for a 32. It was easily the most brilliant run of golf the tourney produced, although there were numerous flashes that compared favorably.

Young's sensational 33 cut Bush's lead to 1 up, but the New Orleans man kept shooting par golf himself and Young couldn't maintain the same speed in the afternoon round, Bush winning, 4 and 3.

Terrifically hot weather greeted the tournament and remained with it, but the wonderful golf of the week more than atoned for the torrid weather. Then, too, the Hillcrest Club made the visit of the golfers so pleasant that there were few complaints about the weather. Many of the visitors lived in tents at the club throughout the week.

Perhaps the finest feature of the tournament was the gift of \$5,000 to the Red Cross by the association. Nearly \$800 was contributed by the players as a result of a two-cent taxation on their qualifying scores.



1, Jay Ward, Kansas City C.C., Missouri State champion, 1918. 2, Robert W. Hodge, Blue Hills, runner-up Missouri State tournament. 3, Dr. Paul R. Talbott, Springfield, Missouri State medalist. 4, Hugh Brann, Hillcrest C.C. 5, Homer N. Irwin, Swope Park and Meadow Lake. 6, Water hazard in front of No. 2 green at Excelsior Springs. 7, View from back of 15th green at Excelsior Springs. 8, Morgan Townsend, Interlachen Club, Colorado State champion, 1918. 9, L. G. Palmer, runner-up Colorado State championship.

## Western Golf

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### MISSOURI GOLF ASSOCIATION.

#### MEMBERS.

Algonquin Golf Club, Webster Groves, Mo.  
 Bellerive Country Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Blue Hills Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Bogey Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Excelsior Springs Golf Club, Excelsior Springs, Mo.  
 Hannibal Country Club, Hannibal, Mo.  
 Highland Golf and Country Club, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 Hillcrest Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Jefferson City Country Club, Jefferson City, Mo.  
 Kansas City Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Kirkwood Country Club, Kirkwood, Mo.  
 Log Cabin Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Midland Valley Golf Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Milburn Golf and Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Mission Hills Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Normandie Golf Club, Wellston, Mo.  
 Oak Hill Golf Club, Joplin, Mo.  
 Oakwood Country Club, Dodson, Mo.  
 Ridgedale Country Club, Normandy, Mo.  
 Riverside Country Club, Trenton, Mo.  
 Sedalia Country Club, Sedalia, Mo.  
 Springfield Country Club, Springfield, Mo.  
 St. Joseph Country Club, St. Joseph, Mo.  
 St. Louis A. A. A., St. Louis, Mo.  
 St. Louis Country Club, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Sunset Hill Golf Club, Sappington, Mo.  
 Swope Park Golf Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 The Shawnee Heights Golf and Country Club, Kansas City, Mo.  
 University Country Club, Columbia, Mo.  
 Westwood Country Club, Glendale, Mo.

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### MISSOURI STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1905	H. W. Allen (C. W. Seudder).
1906	Bart S. Adams (Christian Kenney).
1907	Albert B. Lambert (Harry Potter).
1908	Christian Kenney (Bart S. Adams).
1909	Christian Kenney (H. E. Braun).
1910	Ralph McKittrick (L. W. Lincoln).
1911	R. W. Hodge (Rev. Paul R. Talbot).
1912	Stuart G. Stickney (R. C. Thorne).
1913	R. C. Thorne (Harvey Fleming).
1914	Alden B. Swift (Jesse L. Carleton).
1915	Cyrus B. More (A. W. Warren).
1916	R. W. Hodge (C. O. Anderson).
1917	James S. Manion (Stuart G. Stickney).

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### GOLF IN KANSAS CITY.

By C. E. McBride.

Golf and golfers in Kansas City and throughout the State of Missouri and the Missouri Valley answered the call of the war activities during the summer of 1918. Not only did the players do their part and more in the

way of contributions to war funds, but every club sent many of its players into the service.

In September four Kansas City professionals entered the service, two of them in the Canadian army. Tom Clark of the Blue Hills Club and Charley Bell of Oakwood enlisted in the Canadian ranks and left Kansas City, September 25, for Toronto. With them went D. F. Cuthbert, professional at the Lakewood Country Club, Oklahoma City, Okla. At the same time W. V. Creavy, another professional, went to his home in New York to join the army.

The Kansas City Golf Professionals' Association gave the quartette of pros a farewell party, presenting them with wrist watches. Two months later Clark was called home on leave because of the illness of his seven-year-old son, who died of pneumonia following influenza before the father reached home.

A few words on the pro association may not be amiss right here. J. W. Watson, Mission Hills, was the president of the organization in the second year of its existence. A summer schedule was arranged, calling for meetings at each club twice a month. In the business session held at each meeting, before a round of 18 holes, the members of the association, which included as honorary members the chairmen of the green committees of all the clubs, met and discussed the merits of the course played on at the previous meeting. Numerous were the suggestions for improvements of the different courses, and a great majority of the suggestions were carried out by the clubs.

The Trans-Mississippi tournament was played at Hillcrest in June. A complete story on this great tournament—the greatest Trans-Mississippi ever held—will be found elsewhere in this book. The big item of the tourney was the contribution of \$5,000 to the Red Cross. J. E. Nugent of Hillcrest was elected president of the Trans-Mississippi and the 1919 tournament was awarded to the St. Louis Country Club.

The Missouri State tournament for women was held at Hillcrest the week of July 8, while the men's State tournament was held over the course at Excelsior Springs, thirty miles from Kansas City. Miss Carolyn Lee, Hillcrest, was the winner in the women's play at Hillcrest, Miss Gladys Cranston, Hillcrest, being the runner-up.

Dr. Paul R. Talbott, the golfing parson of Springfield, Mo., was the medalist in the State play at Excelsior Springs with a 79. Par is 75. The tournament prizes were \$100 Liberty Bonds, given by that widely known golfing sportsman, Colonel F. C. Fennell, who was re-elected president of the State association.

The Excelsior Springs tourney brought to light a seventeen-year-old star who bids fair to take his place with Bobby Jones and Perry Adair as youthful wonders of the golfing world. The boy is Jay Ward of the Kansas City Country Club. This lad tied for medalist honors in the Trans-Mississippi and he got going at his full stride in the State, racing through the tournament around the par mark all the way.

In the finals the youthful Kansas City boy defeated that fine playing veteran, Robert W. Hodge of the Blue Hills Club. Hodge played fine golf

all through the tournament, but his game wasn't quite up to the notch of the brilliant Country Club boy. Hodge had his heart set on winning probably more than in any match in his notable career. Twice Hodge's name is on the championship cup. Another victory would have given the Blue Hills man permanent possession of the trophy.

Instead, another name has been added to the long list already engraved, and Bob Hodge must wait another year—at least another year—before he can lay claim to the coveted prize.

Charles W. Fish, secretary of the Excelsior Springs Golf Club, was congratulated on all sides for the excellent manner in which the tournament was conducted. It was a four-day tournament, starting on a Wednesday. The weather was delightfully cool all through the week.

Both the men's and women's tournaments were awarded to Kansas City or the following summer, the clubs holding the tourneys to be decided later. In addition to the re-election of Colonel Fennell as president, Colonel J. L. Carleton, St. Louis, was named vice-president, and Bonner Miller, St. Louis, was returned to the secretary-treasurer job.

The various clubs in Kansas City held frequent tournaments for the benefit of war activities. Chick Evans and Warren Wood met and defeated Bobby Jones and Perry Adair, the Georgia peaches, in a largely followed exhibition at the Blue Hills Club for the benefit of the American Fund or French Wounded.



1. W. V. Creavy; 2. D. F. Cuthbert, Lakewood C.C.; 3. Charlie Bell, Oakwood; 4. Tom Clark, Blue Hills.

FOUR PROS WHO LEFT KANSAS CITY TO ENTER SERVICE.

### St. Louis Golf Association Tournament.

Stuart Stickney of the St. Louis Country Club showed a return to his form of several years ago by winning the 1918 tournament of the St. Louis Golf Association, held over the links of the Midland Valley Country Club. He defeated E. C. Sullivan of Sunset Hills, 7 and 5, in the 36-hole final. Clarence L. Wolff, the city champion, led the field of more than one hundred starters in the qualifying round with a card of 79, but was eliminated in the third round of match play by J. W. Morrison.

### St. Louis City Championship.

Clarence L. Wolff of the Algonquin Club won the St. Louis city title by defeating Christian Kenney of Triple A, 5 and 4, in a 36-hole final round. The match was played over the Forest Park course.

### IOWA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1900	Dr. John Maxwell, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1901	R. H. Finkbine, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1902	Warren Dickinson, Burlington Golf Club, Burlington.
1903	Warren Dickinson, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1904	H. H. Ferguson, Dubuque Country Club, Dubuque.
1905	H. H. Ferguson, Burlington Golf Club, Burlington.
1906	Arthur Gorden, Hyperion Field Club, Des Moines.
1907	H. H. Ferguson, Marshalltown Country Club, Marshalltown.
1908	B. G. Guinand, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1909	Wm. Sheehan, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.
1910	Ralph Rider, Cedar Rapids Country Club, Cedar Rapids.
1911	Wm. Sheehan, Waveland Park Golf Club, Des Moines.
1912	Wm. Sheehan, Country Club, Sioux City.
1913	Roland Harrison, Golf and Country Club, Des Moines.
1914	Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.
1915	Arthur M. Bartlett, Cedar Rapids Country Club.
1916	Wallace K. Groves, Hyperion Field and Motor Club.
1917	Arthur M. Bartlett, Ottumwa Country Club, Ottumwa.

The Iowa State championship of 1918, staged at the Grand View course, Des Moines, produced some remarkable play, culminating in the semi-final round when Private Arthur M. Bartlett came home with a 70 in the morning, a feat which was eclipsed twenty minutes later by Lieut. James Hubbell, who made the round in 69. Par for the course is 73. Robert McKee of Grand View, the medalist, made a 72 in the first half of the qualifying round, while Bartlett scored three 71's during the week.

Bartlett and Hubbell, both of whom were stationed at Camp Dodge, met in the final round, which Bartlett won at the 30th hole, this being the fourth time that Bartlett has acquired the title.

### KANSAS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Arthur Bonebrake of Topeka won the 1918 Kansas State title by defeating Harry Heimple of Wichita, 7 and 6, at Hutchinson. It was Bonebrake's second win, his 1917 victory being achieved when he was only sixteen years old.

## NEBRASKA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1905—E. P. Boyer, Field Club.	1912—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1906—Sprague Abbott, Country Club.	1913—J. W. Hughes, Field Club.
1907—H. C. Sumney, Field Club.	1914—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1908—Blaine Young, Country Club.	1915—John W. Redick, Country Club.
1909—Frank H. Gaines, Country Club.	1916—S. W. Reynolds, Field Club.
1910—W. J. Foye, Country Club.	1917—Guy Beckett, Seymour Lake.
1911—Frank H. Gaines, Country Club.	

Kenneth Reed of Elmwood Park Club defeated Dan McCabe of the same club, 4 and 2, in the final round of the Nebraska State tournament, held over the course of the Happy Hollow Club, July 16-20, 1918.

### Omaha City Championship.

Jack W. Hughes of the Omaha Field Club retained his title as city champion when he negotiated the 72 holes in 323, three strokes ahead of William J. Foye. The first 36 holes were played at the Field Club and the second 36 at the Country Club. Hughes scored 172 on the first day and 161 on the second.

## COLORADO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1901—Frank L. Woodward (H. K. B. Davis).	
1902—Walter Fairbanks (Frank L. Woodward).	
1903—Walter Fairbanks (Richard Sykes).	
1904—Walter Fairbanks (W. K. Jewett).	
1905—Walter Fairbanks (H. K. B. Davis).	
1906—W. K. Jewett (H. K. B. Davis, Jr.).	
1907—Fred W. McCartney (H. K. B. Davis).	
1908—Fred W. McCartney (Walter Fairbanks).	
1909—Harold A. Fisher (D. B. Ellis).	
1910—Harold A. Fisher (Walter Fairbanks).	
1911—H. K. B. Davis, Jr. (L. D. Bromfield).	
1912—L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).	
1913—Jack DeWitt (M. A. McLaughlin).	
1914—L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).	
1915—M. A. McLaughlin (L. D. Bromfield).	
1916—L. D. Bromfield (M. A. McLaughlin).	
1917—L. D. Bromfield (Carrol Brown).	

### By N. C. MORRIS.

Without doubt golf had its most successful year here. More golf was played and the quality was as high as in any previous year. True, much of it was for recreation, as many of those who played were engaged in war work, but that does not alter the fact above stated. A very fine and successful tournament was conducted under the auspices of the Colorado State Golf Association at the Denver Country Club. The meeting was scheduled to take place at the Broadmoor course at Colorado Springs, but the elements were so treacherous that they could not get it in condition, it being then transferred to the Denver Country Club. The tournament was fully up to the standard of any previous one. The golf played in the final was better than that played in any former one, there being especially the lack of that apparent weariness so common after a week of strenuous work.

The outcome of the tournament was very much of a surprise to most followers of the sport, as it was practically conceded that Bromfield, so many times the winner before, would again win. But the fates decided otherwise, and he was eliminated in a memorable nineteen-hole match by Morgan Townsend of the Interlachen Golf Club, who then won the title after a hard struggle with L. G. ("Sandy") Palmer of Lakewood, Townsend winning by 2 up on the 35th green. Followers of that match will not soon forget the valiant struggle of Palmer, who after having been down to his opponent the entire day, finally squared the match on the 32d hole, nor the wonderful tee shot of the champion on the 35th hole. This is a one-shot hole and Townsend with a perfect spoon shot put his ball on the green, it running just slightly past the hole and perfectly on a line with it, whence he sunk it for a 2 and the title passed with it.

Another feature of the year was the awakening of the city to the golf needs of the municipality. The links at City Park were thoroughly worked over and all plans of the architect carried out except turfing, which of course could not be done until after the war, because pipe for irrigation purposes was unobtainable. A new clubhouse was built, costing about \$10,000, containing ample locker and shower rooms for both men and women, besides a clubroom with kitchen where lunches can be served. The clubhouse also has living quarters for the caretaker. Municipal golf has boomed since the city has taken hold with real earnestness. A green fee is now charged, which is applied toward the maintenance, a policy which is in line with the best municipal practices to-day, and it is working fine. Golfers on the public course have to thank J. Frank Adams, to whose enthusiasm and persevering work is due this accomplishment. More than 4,000 players registered the first three months.

Broadmoor failed to come up to expectations last season, as some severe rain and wind storms so damaged their course as to make it impossible to bring it out. The promoters hope that in another season they will be able to overcome this. However, golf was played over the course practically all season by a few persons. The course was officially opened July 4 by the big Red Cross match with Jim Barnes, the Broadmoor pro, and Jock Hutchison teamed against Chick Evans and Warren K. Wood, the former winning by 2 and 1. The amount raised for the Red Cross exceeded \$12,000, of which \$10,000 was guaranteed by Spencer Penrose. The same teams played the following Sunday, July 7, at Denver, over the Lakewood Country Club course. Barnes and Hutchison again won by the same score, 2—1, the match being ably conducted by the club officials and realizing something more than \$3,000 for the local Red Cross chapter.

A Red Cross benefit match was staged during August by the Glenwood Springs Club, the performers being Barnes and J. H. Wadley, a Texas amateur, against Bob Aitkin, St. Louis pro, and Walter Clark, professional at the Denver Country Club, which raised a neat sum. Other special matches were played, chief among which was that between Mrs. W. A. Gavin, noted Eastern player, and Walter Clark, won by the latter, 2 up, after a wonderful exhibition on the part of Mrs. Gavin. Clark conceded her the customary nine strokes.

War has played havoc with some of the small town courses, and has to a degree made it harder for the Denver and Lakewood country clubs, through increased expenses; but they have done well indeed in keeping up the courses to standard condition. Our courses drew commendation from visitors from all parts of the country. The Estes Park Club finished putting in their 18-hole course and visitors were delighted with it. Glen Eyrie, at Colorado Springs, intends to have a standard 18-hole course in connection with their resort; work, in fact, being already well advanced, with every prospect of its being finished soon. This course promises to be a worthy rival to the new Broadmoor course, being possessed of many natural advantages not had by the latter.

The women's State tournament was conducted by the Lakewood Club and was very successful, although not as much so as in past years. This was due to the fact that many women who had formerly participated were extremely busy with various forms of war work and so had not the time. The title passed to Miss Frances Moffatt, sister of Mrs. M. A. McLaughlin, former champion and also runner-up this year. This contest was very unusual and spectacular from the fact that the two finalists were sisters and both of the Lakewood Club. Mrs. F. W. Maxwell of the Denver Country Club was medalist.

### Intermountain Open Tournament.

George Carney, professional at the Ogden Golf and Country Club, won the 1918 Intermountain open tournament. The first eighteen holes were played at Salt Lake, October 12, and the second at Ogden the following day. Carney scored 74,77—151; Joe Novak of Butte was second with 76, 78—154, and George Van Elm of Salt Lake was third with 77,78—155.

### GOLF IN UTAH.

BY HARRY WEBSTER.

Great interest is being shown in golf throughout the State. New courses are springing up each year and everyone seems to be taking up the game. The sport has not yet reached its highest wave, but is still going upward.

The Salt Lake Country Club is the oldest organization, the Ogden Golf and Country Club followed next, then the Brigham Golf Club. This season came forth with the laying out of the Fort Douglas Golf Club for crippled soldiers, the University golf course, and the possibilities of a municipal course. The Country Club contemplates moving to a larger course.

A new golf club has been recently organized at Pocatello, Idaho, which promises to be very successful. No doubt within the next few years intermountain team matches will be staged, which will create a healthy rivalry between the various cities.

Utah has several promising young golfers who some day will be heard from. George Von Elm of the Country Club, a schoolboy, won the State tournament last year, while Lucian Ray, Mark Murphy and Leon Kellar are the youthful prospects at the Ogden Golf and Country Club.

## Southern Golf

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### SOUTHERN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

#### MEMBERS.

Asheville Country Club, Asheville, N. C.  
 Atlanta Athletic Club, Atlanta, Ga.  
 Audubon Golf Club, New Orleans, La.  
 Audubon Golf Club, Loulsville, Ky.  
 Cape Fear Golf Club, Wilmington, N. C.  
 Charleston Country Club, Charleston, S. C.  
 Chattanooga Golf and Country Club, Chattanooga, Tenn.  
 Cherokee Golf Club, Louisville, Ky.  
 Cherokee Country Club, Knoxville, Tenn.  
 Country Club, Augusta, Ga.  
 Country Club, Birmingham, Ala.  
 Country Club, Little Rock, Ark.  
 Country Club, Montgomery, Ala.  
 Country Club, New Orleans, La.  
 Country Club, Vicksburg, Miss.  
 Dallas Golf and Country Club, Dallas, Texas.  
 Danville Golf Club, Danville, Ky.  
 Darien Golf Club, Darien, Ga.  
 Florida Country Club, Jacksonville, Fla.  
 Galveston Golf and Country Club, Galveston, Texas.  
 Highland Golf Club, Anniston, Ala.  
 Houston Country Club, Houston, Texas.  
 Idle-Hour Country Club, Macon, Ga.  
 Lexington Golf Club, Lexington, Ky.  
 Louisville Country Club, Louisville, Ky.  
 Memphis Country Club, Memphis, Tenn.  
 Mobile Country Club, Mobile, Ala.  
 Mountain Golf Club, Big Stone Gap, Va.  
 Nashville Golf and Country Club, Nashville, Tenn.  
 Pensacola Country Club, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Pinehurst Golf Club, Pinehurst, N. C.  
 Sans Souci Country Club, Greenville, S. C.  
 Savannah Golf Club, Savannah, Ga.  
 Tate Springs Golf Club, Tate Springs, Tenn.  
 Thomasville Golf Club, Thomasville, Ga.

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### SOUTHERN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1902	A. F. Schwartz (Percy Whiting).	1910	F. G. Byrd (R. G. Bush).
1903	A. W. Gaines (H. L. Edwards).	1911	W. P. Stewart (R. G. Bush).
1904	Andrew Manson (W. P. Hill).	1912	W. P. Stewart (Nelson Whitney).
1905	A. H. Manson (N. A. Hardee).	1913	Nelson Whitney (Geo. Aldredge).
1906	Leigh Carroll (Nelson Whitney).	1914	Nelson Whitney (Perry Adair).
1907	Nelson Whitney (Lawrence Eustis).	1915	C. L. Dexter, Jr. (Nelson Whitney).
1908	Nelson Whitney (H. Chandler Egan).	1916	R. G. Bush, Jr. (Bryan Heard).
1909	J. P. Edrington (G. C. Oliver).	1917	Robert T. Jones, Jr. (Louis Jacoby).

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### PINEHURST TOURNAMENTS, 1919.

#### Carolina Tournament

H. G. Phillips of Moore County started the season auspiciously when he defeated R. C. Shannon, 2d, of Brockport, 2 and 1, in the final round of the Carolina tournament, played at Pinehurst. C. L. Becker of Woodland was medalist after a play-off with Franklin Gates of Moore County, whom he defeated by 2 strokes after being tied in the qualifying round.

### St. Valentine's Tournament.

John N. Stearns, 3d, of Nassau and Donald Parson, Youngstown, were finalists in the St. Valentine's tournament at Pinehurst. The match was scheduled to go 36 holes, but was cut down to 18 owing to unfavorable weather conditions. Stearns won, 3 and 2. W. S. Styles, North Hills, was medalist with cards of 78,78—156.

Mrs. J. V. Hurd was medalist in the women's tournament with 48,45—93, and in the final won from Mrs. J. D. Chapman, 6 and 5.

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### Winter League of Advertising Interests.

Don Parker of the Garden City Golf Club won the championship of the Winter Golf League of Advertising Interests, defeating W. M. McCord of the Rumson Country Club, 6 and 5, in the 36-hole final. John H. Clapp of Chevy Chase won the qualifying round with an 82, four strokes less than his nearest competitor. The tournament was played on January 18, 1919.

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### Mid-April Tournament, 1919.

C. F. Watson, Jr., of Baltusrol, won the qualifying round in the mid-April tournament at Pinehurst with 41,39—80. E. L. Scofield, Woodway, defeated H. V. Seggerman, Englewood, in the final round of match play, 4 and 3.

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### North and South Tournaments, 1919.

The largest field ever assembled for the event took part in the 1919 North and South tournament at Pinehurst. A. J. Mendes, Siwanoy, turned in the best score in the qualifying round, his 160 being one better than his nearest competitors—James D. Standish, Detroit, and Edward Styles, Washington. D. C. Edward C. Beall and F. C. Newton, Brookline, were the finalists, and the first named won by 4 and 3 in 36 holes.

Mrs. Ronald H. Barlow, Merion, won the women's title, defeating Miss Sarah Fownes, Oakmont, by 1 up in the final. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd was the medalist, but it required two play-offs to wrest the honor from Mrs. Barlow. Mrs. Hurd won by a single stroke, 93 to 94.

James M. Barnes, Sunset Hill, won the North and South open championship, his 298 for the 72 holes being two strokes better than his nearest competitor—M. J. Brady, Oakley.

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### Pinehurst Spring Tournament, 1919.

The mammoth field which teed up in the qualifying round of the spring tournament at Pinehurst probably contained the greatest number of players who have ever taken part in a golf tournament at one time. Play started on March 3, there being no less than 316 entries. The field was divided into two sections, half of the contestants playing on No. 2 course and the other half on No. 3, the process being reversed on the following day.

On the first day, Dwight L. Armstrong, Oakmont, led the field on No. 2 course with a 75. Edward Styles, Washington Golf and Country Club, playing on No. 3 course, made an 85. By scoring a 69 on the second day—the best score that had been made in two years on No. 2 course—Styles tied for low score with Armstrong, who had run off a 79 on No. 3.

As was anticipated, these two met in the final of match play and Armstrong won, 5 and 4. The play-off for the medal was originally scheduled for 36 holes, but at the end of the first round Armstrong conceded the medal to his opponent, Styles having made an 81 as against 87 for Armstrong.

### FLORIDA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1919.

W. A. Knight, St. Augustine, won the Florida State championship over his home course, defeating Clarence Camp, Ocala, by 7 up in the final.

Louis J. Hopkins, Old Elm Club, defeated Henry M. Crane, Nassau, by the large margin of 11 up and 10 to play, 36 holes in the final match of the Florida winter championship, played over the St. Augustine links.

### WOMEN'S FLORIDA CHAMPIONSHIP, 1919.

The play of Miss Bessie W. Fenn of Poland Springs, Me., was the outstanding feature of the women's championship, held at Palm Beach in February. She won the medal for low score in the qualifying round, doing 37.41—78, and then won her way to the final in the match play rounds with comparative ease. Mrs. E. L. Byfield, Ravisloe, who eliminated her sister, Miss Elaine Rosenthal, in the semi-final, was unable to stay the medalist's winning streak, Miss Fenn taking the match on the fifteenth green, 4 and 3.

### Palm Beach Tournaments, 1919.

Alfred Morrell of the Hackensack Golf Club won the Lake Worth title by defeating M. A. Carroll, Oshkosh, on the twentieth green. J. N. Van Buren, Sherwood, was the medalist with a 77.

H. C. Clarke and Andrew Carnegie, 2d, both of Myopia, were the finalists in the South Florida championship. Clarke won the title at the twentieth hole. J. N. Van Buren and W. J. Baxter, Oakland, were tied for low qualifying score, each making a 75. Baxter won the play-off with 77 against 79.

R. A. Stranahan of the Inverness Club, Toledo, won both medal and match play honors in the annual Palm Beach championship. He had low score in the qualifying round with 77, and defeated C. R. Read, Thorny Lea, in the final round of match play.

### Ormond Beach Tournaments, 1919.

More than one hundred players took part in the championship round of thirty-six holes in the Ormond Beach championship. E. Beckwith, Aurora Club, won the medal for low score with 84.81—165. In the final round of

match play, which was contested on Washington's Birthday, N. B. Perkins of Williamsburg won a very close and exciting match from F. K. Moore, Cleveland, by 1 up.

Mrs. John Worley, Jr., of Aurora (Ill.) Country Club, won the women's invitation tournament by defeating Mrs. G. B. Johnson, New York, in the final, 1 up. Mrs. Worley also won the medal for low score in the qualifying round with 48,46—94.

In the Volusia tournament, A. N. Cameron, Philadelphia, defeated D. T. Johnson, Cooperstown, N. Y., 4 up, in the final round.

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### Belleair Tournaments, 1919.

Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich won the annual January tournament when he defeated De Witt Balch of Cincinnati in the 36-hole final.

In the Washington's Birthday tournament, C. G. Waldo, Jr., of Detroit defeated Kerr at the 37th hole. Waldo is the young player who eliminated Harold H. Hilton in the first round of the national amateur championship at the Chicago Golf Club in 1912. Hilton at that time held the U. S. title.

De Witt Balch repeated his success of the previous year when he won the championship of Belleair on March 21. He defeated E. H. Augustus of Cleveland by 12 up and 11 to play.

Miss Ruth Dugan of Chicago won the women's championship on March 11. She won from Miss Helen Morrison of Pittsburgh, 1 up, in the final round.

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### St. Augustine Spring Tournaments, 1919.

William Bayne, East Orange, N. J., captured the spring tournament at St. Augustine, defeating Albert Kay, Pittsburgh, 6 up, in the final.

Mike Brady, the Boston pro, won first money in the professional tournament, leading the field with a total score of 294 for 72 holes. Jock Hutchison was second with 299.

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### Biloxi (Miss.) Tournaments, 1919.

Mrs. J. R. McKee of the Beverly Country Club of Chicago won the Riviera Hotel trophy, defeating Mrs. Guy W. Lewis in the final at Biloxi, Miss. In the final for the White House trophy, Mr. S. S. Bush of Louisville defeated Mr. Fergus Bohn of Biloxi, 2 up.

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### New Orleans City Championship.

Thomas Wheelock, a seventeen-year-old golfer, won the city championship of New Orleans, defeating R. G. Bush in the final. Wheelock also had low score in the qualifying round.

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### Greenbrier Tournament at White Sulphur Springs.

Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, won the 1919 Greenbrier tournament at White Sulphur Springs by defeating Rodman Griscom, 2 and 1. Henry J. Topping, Greenwich, was medalist with a 77.

## Golf in the Southwest

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### SOUTHWESTERN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

The 1919 championship of the Southwestern Golf Association was played at El Paso in April. Dr. Kimball Bannister of the San Marcos Country Club, Chandler, Ariz., won the amateur championship, while Louis Montressor, San Marcos professional, captured the honors in the open event. Next year's meeting will be held at Tucson.

### OKLAHOMA STATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1910	H. G. Gwinnup (Ed. Perry).
1911	H. G. Gwinnup (Charles A. Ludey).
1912	H. G. Gwinnup (J. F. Darby).
1913	Dr. A. K. West (H. G. Gwinnup).
1914	Frank Moore (J. B. Furry).
1915	George Frederickson (Roy E. Stafford).
1916	H. G. Gwinnup (George Frederickson).
1917	C. R. Hoffer (George Frederickson).

E. P. Bates captured the 1918 Oklahoma State title by defeating J. E. Marrs in the final by 4 and 2. The tournament was staged at the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, both finalists playing on their home course.

The professional championship was won by Taylor, the Oklahoma pro.

### NEW MEXICO STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

John F. Lyons and John L. Boyle, both of Raton, were finalists in the annual championship of New Mexico, held over the course of the Raton Country Club, beginning September 14, 1918. The contest was marked by great steadiness and careful play by both men, and while Boyle held his opponent even for the first nine holes, Lyons gradually forged ahead and secured the verdict at the fifteenth.

The following officers were elected to serve the association for the current year: President, Roy McDonald; vice-president, C. J. Humphreys; secretary and treasurer, Grover Devine. The 1919 State tournament will be held at Albuquerque.

### TEXAS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP, 1919.

George V. Rotan, Waco, for the sixth time won the Texas State championship when he defeated L. H. Atwell, Houston, 6 and 4, in the final round at the Houston Country Club.

### ARKANSAS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. L. Wood, Texarkana Country Club, won the 1919 Arkansas championship over the Hot Springs course, defeating Fellows Gaines, Hot Springs, by the overwhelming score of 10 up 9.

## Golf in the Northwest

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### MINNESOTA STATE GOLF ASSOCIATION.

#### MEMBERS.

Glenwood Golf Club, Minneapolis.  
 Golden Valley Golf Club, Minneapolis.  
 Interlachen Club, Minneapolis.  
 Lafayette Club, Minneapolis.  
 Meadow Brook Club, Winona.  
 Minikahda Club, Minneapolis.  
 Minneapolis Golf Club, Minneapolis.  
 Minnetonka Country Club, Minneapolis.  
 Northland Country Club, Duluth.  
 Northwood Country Club, St. Paul.  
 Red Wing Country Club, Red Wing.  
 Town and Country Club, St. Paul.  
 White Bear Golf and Yacht Club, St. Paul.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Where Held.	Year.	Winner and Where Held.
1901—T. P. Thurston,	Winona.	1909—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1902—H. P. Bend,	St. Paul.	1910—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1903—M. Doran, Jr.,	St. Paul.	1911—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1904—H. P. Bend,	St. Paul.	1912—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1905—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.	1913—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.
1906—C. T. Jaffray,	Minneapolis.	1914—R. S. Patrick,	Duluth.
1907—L. H. Johnson,	Minneapolis.	1915—Dudley H. Mudge,	Minneapolis.
1908—H. G. Legg,	Minneapolis.	1916—Dudley H. Mudge,	St. Paul.

Robert G. Hopwood of the Minikahda Club won the eighteenth annual championship of the Minnesota State Golf Association, played over the course of the Interlachen Club. Fred Mahler of the Town and Country Club of St. Paul was runner-up. Harry G. Legg, eight-time winner of the tournament, was medalist with 156, but was defeated by Hopwood in the third round of match play.

George Sargent, Interlachen, won the open championship at Duluth with the total of 296 for 72 holes. Norman Clark, Woodhill, was second with 300.

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### MONTANA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

E. J. Barker of Butte retained his title of State champion in the 1918 tournament, played at the Butte Country Club. Mrs. I. M. Wheeler also repeated in the women's championship. The 1919 tournament will be played at Butte.

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### NORTH DAKOTA CHAMPIONSHIP.

John Reuter of Dickinson easily disposed of Tom Hull, Fargo, in the final of the 1918 North Dakota State championship, played at the Fargo Country Club. Reuter defeated Hull, 11 up.

## Golf on the Pacific Coast

### CALIFORNIA GOLF ASSOCIATION.

President, Joseph O. Tobin; first vice-president, James W. Long; second vice-president, Dr. H. T. Pritchett; secretary, Edward B. Tufts.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner.	Year.	Winner.
1908—	Douglas Grant, San Francisco.	1913—	J. F. Neville, Claremont.
1909—	Campbell Whyte, San Francisco.	1914—	H. K. B. Davis, San Francisco.
1910—	Frank Newton, Claremont.	1915—	E. S. Armstrong, Midwick.
1911—	E. S. Armstrong, Midwick.	1916—	Lawrence Cowing, Los Angeles.
1912—	J. F. Neville, Claremont.	1917—	Dr. C. H. Walter, San Jose.

Ninety-six entrants for the California amateur championship and twenty-six competitors for the Del Monte women's championship was the excellent showing of the eleventh annual tournament conducted by the California Golf Association on Del Monte's historic links. Of course it was a Red Cross benefit and a substantial sum was realized.

Douglas Grant of Burlingame, who had previously won the championship in 1908, played a consistently fine game throughout the tournament, and in the final disposed of J. K. Wadley, Los Angeles, rather easily by 8 and 7. Grant led the field in the qualifying round, with scores of 74, 74—148.

Miss Edith Chesebrough, thrice champion, won the Del Monte championship by defeating Miss Josephine Moore in the final, but the runner-up carried the match to the nineteenth hole before surrendering to greater experience.

### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GOLF ASSOCIATION.

President, Edward B. Tufts; vice-presidents, Thomas McCall and A. D. S. Johnston; secretary-treasurer, E. H. Bagby.

#### MEMBERS.

Altadena Country Club	Orange County Country Club
Annandale Country Club	Point Loma Golf Club
Brentwood Country Club	Redlands Country Club
Coronado Country Club	San Gabriel Valley Country Club
Huntington Country Club	Santa Barbara Country Club
La Cumbro Golf and Country Club	Victoria Country Club
Los Angeles Country Club	Virginia Country Club
Midwick Country Club	

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1900—C. E. Orr, Los Angeles C. C.	1909—Paul Hunter, Annandale C. C.
1901—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.	1910—W. Frederickson, Los Angeles C. C.
1902—H. M. Sears, Los Angeles C. C.	1911—Norman Macbeth, Los Angeles C. C.
1903—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.	1912—E. S. Armstrong, Annandale C. C.
1904—W. K. Jewett, Los Angeles C. C.	1913—Norman Macbeth, Los Angeles C. C.
1905—W. Fairbanks, Los Angeles C. C.	1914—Carlton Wright, Annandale C. C.
1906—W. Frederickson, Los Angeles C. C.	1915—E. S. Armstrong, Midwick C. C.
1907—Sterling Lines, Los Angeles C. C.	1916—Harold B. Lamb, Midwick C. C.
1908—Paul Hunter, Annandale C. C.	1917—W. W. Walton, Los Angeles C. C.

Douglas Grant of Burlingame, California's State champion, lived up to his reputation and won the principal honors in the twentieth annual cham-

pionship of Southern California, played at the Los Angeles Country Club in April, 1919. Grant had low qualifying score with 155, and in the final round of match play defeated Paul Gardner by 3 and 2.

Miss Margaret Cameron of the Annandale Country Club won the women's championship by defeating Mrs. Alsop Parrot in the final round, 4 and 3. This tournament also was played at the Los Angeles Country Club. Mrs. Delores Roscoe, the 1918 champion, led the qualifying round with 92, but was eliminated in the second round by Mrs. Norman Jack.

George ("Joe") Martin, unattached, won the 1919 open championship, played over the course of the San Gabriel Country Club, March 20 and 21. Martin defeated Dave Black, Santa Barbara Country Club's pro, by a single stroke, the former scoring an even 300. J. B. Simpson, Coronado Country Club, was third with 316.

### San Francisco Municipal Championship.

E. J. O'Brien won the second annual San Francisco municipal tournament, under the joint auspices of the Lincoln Park Golf Club and the *Examiner*. O'Brien defeated W. H. Kiler, 8 and 7, in the 36-hole final. H. L. Case had low qualifying score with a 72.

### Coronado Country Club's Annual Championship.

The annual amateur championship meeting of the Coronado Country Club was held from February 10 to 12, 1919. Lieut. Nelson E. Barker of the Point Loma Country Club won the gold medal for low score in the qualifi-



1, H. J. Clark, Professional at Marin Golf and Country Club, San Rafael, Cal. 2, Robert Lager, Professional at Lincoln Park Golf Club, San Francisco. 3, Tom Hughes, Professional at Burlingame (Cal.) Country Club. 4, Harry Webster, Professional at Salt Lake City, Utah.

fying round with 159, but was eliminated rather easily in the semi-final of match play by Paul Gardner of Chicago, the ultimate winner. Curiously enough, Gardner's father had won the championship thirteen years previously. Percival Thompson put up a good fight in the final round, but lost to Gardner, 3 and 2.

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1910	Dr. D. P. Fredericks (A. A. Cuthbertson).
1911	F. A. Kales (John F. Neville).
1912	Campbell D. Whyte (Dr. D. P. Fredericks).
1913	John F. Neville (F. A. Kales).
1914	Harry K. B. Davis (John F. Neville).
1915	Robin Y. Hayne (H. Warner Sherwood).
1916	Douglas Grant (Roger D. Lapham).
1917	Douglas Grant (John F. Neville).
1918	Dr. D. P. Fredericks (Vincent Whitney).

The Northern California 1919 amateur championship was held at the Burlingame Country Club, April 25 to 27 and May 3 and 4. Robert L. Coleman, Jr., of Burlingame, one of the younger element of golfers, added his name to the list of Northern California champions when he eliminated Vincent Whitney in the final round. The surprise of the meeting was the defeat of Douglas Grant, State and Southern California champion, by young Coleman in the semi-final round. Grant had low gross score in the qualifying round with a 69. Eaton McMillan had the best net score, 72—10, 62.

The women's championship also was played at Burlingame, commencing April 28. Mrs. Hubert Law, the last State champion, led the qualifying round with a card of 84. Mrs. J. S. C. Shaw won the net score prize with 94—19, 75. Mrs. C. F. Ford, Claremont, and Mrs. T. S. Baker, San Francisco Golf and Country Club, opposed each other in the final round of match play, the first-named winning the title after a brilliant finish, 4 and 3. Mrs. Ford's victory was the more remarkable in view of the fact that she just succeeded in making the championship flight with a medal score of 100.

# Golf in the Pacific Northwest

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST ASSOCIATION.

### MEMBERS.

Blitter Root Country Club, Florence, Mont.	Shaughnessy Heights Golf Club, Vancouver, B. C.
Butte Country Club	Tacoma Country and Golf Club
Everett Golf and Country Club	Vancouver Golf and Country Club, Vancouver, B. C.
Jericho Country Club, Vancouver, B. C.	Victoria Golf Club
Lewiston Country Club, Lewiston, Idaho.	Waverly Golf Club, Portland
Seattle Golf Club	
Spokane Golf Club	

### PREVIOUS WINNERS.

Year.	Winner and Runner-up.	Year.	Winner and Runner-up.
1906—C. K. Magill (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1912—R. N. Hincks (I. F. Arbuckle).		
1907—T. S. Lippy (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1913—A. V. Macan (E. J. Barker).		
1908—Geo. Ladd Munn (D. Gillespie).	1914—Jack Neville (H. C. Egan).		
1909—Douglas Grant (J. Gillison, Jr.).	1915—H. C. Egan (Paul Ford).		
1910—R. H. Macley (H. S. Griggs).	1916—Russell Smith (Paul Ford).		
1911—W. B. Mixter (R. D. Lapham).	1917—Rudolph Wilhelm (H. A. Fleager).		

Records previous to 1906 were not kept.

BY JOHN H. DREHER, SEATTLE, WASH.

They made it a Coast affair, so far as their invitations were concerned; and, just to show that they were disposed to spread their favors out over as great a length of the Coast line as possible, the Pacific Northwest Golf Association slipped the amateur championship of 1918 to Harry A. ("Dixie") Fleager of Seattle; the women's title to Mrs. Robert Gelletly of Vancouver, B. C., and the open championship to George Turnbull, the Del Monte, Cal., professional.

The association embraces British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho. Under a new eligibility rule adopted in the spring, they eliminated non-association members living within the associational district from participation in the tournament; so that the invitational character of the eighteenth annual championship meeting referred only to those golfers living outside the geographical confines of the association district.

Then, following the position golf has assumed towards all tournament play, they made it a war relief meeting, with each of the fourteen clubs in the association receiving a pro rata share of the benefits, based upon the number of persons entered from the respective clubs, each club receiving its share being obliged to spend it in some sort of war relief. The American Red Cross, of course, received practically the entire fund, which approximated \$6,000. The reward of merit on the links was a bronze medal.

There wasn't a city in the association district that did not have a representation. Vancouver and Victoria, in British Columbia; Boise, Idaho; Butte, Montana; Spokane, Walla Walla, Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham and Aberdeen, in Washington; Portland, in Oregon—all had entrants. From a distance Chicago sent Miss Thoris Falvey of Edgewater, who won runner-up honors in the women's title.

Despite the absence of California amateurs, and of Mrs. Walter Tracey (Agnes Ford), who won the women's championship in 1916 and in 1917

(she is now a California resident), there never was as evenly matched field of fine golfers gathered together in any Pacific Northwest championship meeting, not even in 1914 when California sent up the cream of its golfing talent, and Chandler Egan took part.

The high qualifying scores and the high scoring of the professionals in the open, which marked the first two days' play—the amateur qualifying thirty-six holes being played on the second day in conjunction with the open, thus allowing amateurs to compete in both events—emphasized how much more of a championship character the Seattle Golf Club links is becoming from year to year.

Triple sets of tees have supplanted occasional turf and majority mats at every hole. Bunkering has become more severe each succeeding year. Absolute placing of shots has now become about ninety per cent a fact. Combined with this is the new sixteenth hole, which has put a silencer on all such figuring as: "Now with a 4-4-5, I have a 70-odd."

When they step up to the sixteenth tee, hidden deep in the woods, they are liable to be reflecting all through the swing: "I wonder what is going to happen here!"

The green is set back on the slope of the opposite hill, with a small clump of trees only intervening to the eighteenth green. The fairway at the bases of the hills has been filled to a point that almost pre-empted the big pond on the right side. A tee shot placed to the right cannot reach the big water hazard. From that placement there is a clear play for the green. The hole thus becomes of a dog-leg character, although the flag can be seen from the tee. It is 480 yards instead of 426 as before. Not a half-dozen second shots got home all week.

There were other devices to provoke careful tee shots, followed with accurately-placed seconds. The seventeenth tee is tucked back in the left corner, and two very long shots are now called for to get home. These two fine holes coming together are typical. The sixteenth calls for a tee shot to the right and the seventeenth one to the left—both with a punch.

The short eighth is fine. Turnbull, who won the open, took two 5's out of his four rounds at this 125-yard hole.

Turnbull gave the vaunted "difficult" course a rap on the knuckles when he took a 72 on his first round. Harold Sampson, Pebble Beach, Cal., professional, made the links designers blink when he turned in a 73 on the initial round. In the afternoon, however, Turnbull took an 81 and Sampson submitted an 80. The wind had veered. Also, the opinion.

It was Robert Johnstone, the Seattle Golf Club professional, along with his running-mate, "Dixie" Fleager, the home club champion, who alone registered four under-eighty scores during the two days of medal play.

As a matter of fact, it was Turnbull's 72 that gave him the headway which carried him into a tie with Johnstone, at 307, for the open title. Fleager was only two points away, with Rudolph Wilhelm of Portland, the 1917 amateur champion, at 311. Ernest Martin, Tacoma professional, was third with 315; Walter Fovargue, 1917 open champion, not getting under 80 at all on the opening day, finished fourth with 317, while Sampson had the early stuff that kept his head up into the money, with 318.

In the play-off for the open on Friday, Turnbull and Johnstone tied again at 74, the Seattle man sinking a tricky twenty-five-footer at the eighteenth for the sew-up. However, he was playing on grit alone; for, the day before, in an exhibition match, he sprained his right wrist. When they met on the last day of the tournament, Johnstone had no control whatever of his clubs. He was unable to proceed after the turn.

The easiest way to forecast a winner is to predict that no Pacific Northwest amateur champion will repeat. It hasn't been done in the eighteen years of tournaments. A. V. Macan, Jack Neville, Chandler Egan and Russell Smith are examples. Wilhelm is the latest. It's rare they get into final position when they try to make it two straight. Wilhelm went out in the second round at Seattle, just as Smith had done at Portland the year before.

J. B. Ingersoll of Spokane defeated the titleholder at the eighteenth green. The following round he was beaten by J. H. Ballinger of Seattle, who went on, defeated Robert Gelletly, the Vancouver crack, and then met his Waterloo in the finals with Fleager, his clubmate.

Fleager had much the harder side of the draw, after the elimination of Wilhelm had taken place. He had to beat Robert Bone, the Vancouver city champion and one time city champion of Edinburgh, Scotland. He beat him 2 and 1. Then he had to meet, at thirty-six holes, Claire Griswold the youth who had been second to Fleager the past two years in the city golf championship, a title decided at 72 holes medal play. The public links star was finally eliminated by 4 and 2, this coming after he had held the match all square at the twenty-ninth hole.

It looked like a cinch for Fleager the last day. The finalists had met times innumerable on this same course and, with Fleager giving Ballinger three strokes and winning the majority of times, it didn't look to be much of a battle. Fleager was 3 up in the morning. The gallery was very small. The crowd wouldn't follow in the afternoon either, until the word came that Ballinger, after a halved first hole, had won the second with a 3, the third with a 2 and the fourth with a 4, and had squared the match. Then the gallery scrambled to get into the show.

Ballinger was up at the ninth tee, but his opponent squared at the turn with a twenty-foot putt for a 4. After a half at the next, Ballinger won the water hole with a 3. He lost his advantage at the thirteenth green, where his tee shot was trapped. The long hole brought a half, but a stymie at the fifteenth green brought Fleager up again. His opponent's wretched putting at the sixteenth green put the match dormic. At the seventeenth a half brought a handshake.

Mrs. Robert Gelletly's win of the women's championship came in a 2 and 1 match with Miss Falvey. Although a woman of very slight build, Mrs. Gelletly drives a wonderfully long ball. She has a lot of fine golf and is sturdy and gritty.

Besides the win of Mrs. Gelletly, Vancouver almost swept the flight board. H. Gow won the first (he defeated sixteen of the championship), C. S. Battle took the second and J. MacInnis the third flight. Vancouver had nobody in the fourth flight. T. R. Wilson of the Cranbrook Country Club, Fernie, Canada, took that.

Mrs. Daniel Kelleher, Seattle, won the women's first flight, and Mrs. Wheeler, Tacoma, won the second flight.

W. J. Patterson, Aberdeen, was re-elected president of the association and Clyde M. Graves, Spokane, vice-president. John H. Dreher, Seattle, was chosen secretary-treasurer upon the resignation of C. K. Magill, who had just received a captain's commission in the army and left shortly afterwards for France.

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### Oregonian Wins Overseas.

The golf competition for American officers at Walton Heath, England, was won by Lieut. Roscoe Fawcett, U. S. Aviation Corps and a member of the Waverley Country Club, Portland, Ore. A large number of American officers entered, among them being Col. S. W. Burr, Col. Harry Rethers, Major Pearce, Major Brock and Capt. W. D. Crampton. Fawcett won the scratch stroke competition with a card of 96, a creditable score when one considers that the best players frequently make cards well up in the eighties.

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### Inland Empire Championship.

The second annual Inland Empire championship, 72 holes medal play, was held at the Spokane Country Club, September 21 and 22. Clyde M. Graves of the home club won the title by turning in the best round of the tournament—78—on his last effort. His total score for the four rounds was 330. Frank Sweeny being second with 338.

## Golf in Canada

All indications point toward a banner year for the Royal and Ancient game in Canada. The great war put a damper on every sport including golf, but now that the rifle, the bayonet and the bomb have been discarded for the driver, midiron and putter, the soldier-golfers are planning to make history on the links. Already many of Canada's best players have declared their intention of invading the States, while the most noted players of this country will display their skill in friendly rivalry on the links of the Dominion.

For the first time since 1914 the Canadian open championship will be held. Karl Keffler, who won the title in that year, has but recently returned from overseas service with the Engineers, with whom he enlisted in November, 1916. Keffler was critically ill with pneumonia for some eight weeks last December while stationed at Rhyl Camp in England, and was preparing to return home when stricken. He expects to be in good trim to defend his title at the Hamilton Golf Club, where the open championship will be held on July 29 and 30.

The Lambton Golf and Country Club of Toronto will be the scene of the Canadian amateur championship, probably late in June. George S. Lyon won the title for the eighth time when the tournament was last played at the Royal Ottawa Golf Club in 1914. The ladies' open championship will be held at the Beaconsfield Golf Club, Montreal, in September. Two important international matches have already been arranged or and other interesting events are among the strong possibilities.

Perhaps the event of greatest interest to golfers in this country is the international team match between ten of Canada's best amateurs and a like number from the United States, to be played over the links of the Hamilton Golf Club, Hamilton, Ont., July 25 and 26. This meeting is the result of a challenge issued by the Canadian Golf Association and accepted by the U.S.G.A.

The latter body appointed William C. Fownes, Jr., to select and captain the team. Fownes comes from one of the most prominent golfing families in the United States. He is a resident of Pittsburgh and won the national amateur championship in 1910. His selection follows: Charles Evans, Jr., Francis Ouimet, Jerome D. Travers, John G. Anderson, Max Marston, Bobby Jones, Oswald Kirkby, Jesse Guilford, Robert Gardner, Ned Sawyer, Eben M. Byers and George Ormiston. Of these only ten will play, the election to be made on the morning of the match.

The second meeting between the Canadian seniors and Uncle Sam's veterans will be staged at the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y. Last year a strong team of players representing the United States Seniors' Golf Association was defeated by the Canadian team at Montreal, 23 points to 19, with eighteen men playing on a side. As the U. S. seniors will be playing on a course familiar to all of them, they have a good opportunity of lifting the Duke of Devonshire's Cup across the border to the States.

## Golf in Great Britain

No definite decision has yet been arrived at as to whether there will be a British amateur or open championship this year, but all signs point to a postponement of these events until 1920. The six clubs which control the British open championship have unanimously decided that this great classic should not be held this year, but their action has been strongly opposed by the golfing community and the newspapers.

Regardless of any future action which the controlling board may take in the British open, arrangements have been made whereby several big amateur and professional meetings will be held throughout the country, which will serve as a start for really serious golf next year.

The Ladies' Golf Union has approved the resumption of the ladies' open championship and this famous fixture will be played at Burnham in Somerset during the early part of October. This is an innovation, as hitherto the event has always been held in May, but as a great many women were still serving the army and navy in some capacity, it was thought impossible to get a representative gathering earlier.

It is the intention of the Professional Golfers' Association to hold sectional Victory tournaments throughout the country, to celebrate the success of the Allies and the victorious end of the great war. No money prizes are to be offered; instead, three Victory medals will be given, of gold, silver, and bronze. In addition, each competitor is to get a small bronze medallion, intrinsically of small value, but carrying with it in the years that are to come rich memories of the struggle in which the nation bore a noble part.

The death of Tom Ball, the famous English golfer, which occurred on February 18, 1919, came as a shock to the golfing world. Pneumonia, following influenza, claimed him. He had just been demobilized from the army, having served as a driver in the Royal Field Artillery for the past three years. Ball was born on June 27, 1882, at Hoylake, and it was on the famous Cheshire course that all his early golf was played. He had a distinct personality and was a most potent force in competitive golf for the last ten years. A widow and three children survive him.

That golf is expected to regain the high regard which it held in the hearts of all sport lovers throughout the United Kingdom is indicated by the resumption of publication of *Golf Illustrated*, after suspending for the last two years of war. Harold Hilton is again editor.

## BRITISH CHAMPIONS.

## AMATEUR.

Year.	Winner.	Runner-up.	Where Played
1886	Horace Hutchinson.	H. A. Lamb.	St. Andrews
1887	Horace Hutchinson.	John Ball, Jr.	Hoylake
1888	John Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay.	Prestwick
1889	J. E. Laidlay.	L. M. Balfour.	St. Andrews
1890	John Ball, Jr.	J. E. Laidlay.	Hoylake
1891	J. E. Laidlay.	H. H. Hilton.	St. Andrews
1892	John Ball, Jr.	H. H. Hilton.	Sandwich
1893	Peter Anderson.	J. E. Laidlay.	Prestwick
1894	John Ball, Jr.	S. M. Ferguson.	Hoylake
1895	L. Balfour Melville.	John Ball, Jr.	St. Andrews
1896	F. G. Tait.	H. H. Hilton.	Sandwich
1897	A. J. T. Allan.	James Robb.	Muirfield
1898	F. G. Tait.	S. M. Ferguson.	Hoylake
1899	John Ball, Jr.	F. G. Tait.	Prestwick
1900	H. H. Hilton.	James Robb.	Sandwich
1901	H. H. Hilton.	John L. Low.	St. Andrews
1902	Charles Hutchings.	S. H. Fry.	Hoylake
1903	Robert Maxwell.	H. G. Hutchinson.	Muirfield
1904	W. J. Travis.	Edward Blackwell.	Sandwich
1905	A. G. Barry.	Hon. O. Scott.	Prestwick
1906	J. Robb.	C. C. Lingen.	Hoylake
1907	John Ball, Jr.	C. A. Palmer.	St. Andrews
1908	E. A. Lassen.	II. E. Taylor.	Sandwich
1909	R. Maxwell.	Capt. Hutchinson.	Muirfield
1910	John Ball, Jr.	C. Aylmer.	Hoylake
1911	H. H. Hilton.	E. A. Larsen.	Prestwick
1912	John Ball, Jr.	Abe Mitchell.	Westward Ho
1913	H. Hilton.	R. Harris.	St. Andrews
1914	J. L. Jenkins.	C. L. Hezlet.	Sandwich

## PROFESSIONAL.

Year.	Winner.	Where Played.	Score.
1860	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh.	Prestwick	174
1861	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick.	Prestwick	163
1862	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick.	Prestwick	163
1863	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh.	Prestwick	168
1864	Tom Morris, Sr., Prestwick.	Prestwick	167
1865	A. Strath, St. Andrews.	Prestwick	162
1866	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh.	Prestwick	169
1867	Tom Morris, Sr., St. Andrews.	Prestwick	170
1868	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews.	Prestwick	154
1869	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews.	Prestwick	157
1870*	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews.	Prestwick	149
1872	Tom Morris, Jr., St. Andrews.	Prestwick	166
1873	Tom Kidd, St. Andrews.	St. Andrews	179
1874	Mungo Park, Musselburgh.	Musselburgh	159
1875	Willie Park, Sr., Musselburgh.	Prestwick	166
1876	R. Martin, St. Andrews.	St. Andrews	176
1877	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews.	Musselburgh	160
1878	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews.	Prestwick	157
1879	Jamie Anderson, St. Andrews.	St. Andrews	170
1880	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh.	Musselburgh	162
1881	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh.	Prestwick	170
1882	R. Ferguson, Musselburgh.	St. Andrews	171
1883†	Willie Fernie, Dumfries.	Musselburgh	159
1884	Jack Simpson, Carnoustie.	Prestwick	160
1885	R. Martin, St. Andrews.	St. Andrews	171
1886	D. Brown, Musselburgh.	Musselburgh	157
1887	Willie Park, Jr., Musselburgh.	Prestwick	161
1888	Jack Burns, Warwick.	St. Andrews	171
1889‡	Willie Park, Jr., Musselburgh.	Musselburgh	155
1890	John Ball, Royal Liverpool.	Prestwick	164
1891§	H. Kirkaldy, St. Andrews.	St. Andrews	166

## BRITISH PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONS—Continued.

Year.	Winner.	Where Played.	Score.
1892	H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool.....	Muirfield .....	305
1893	W. Auchterlonie, St. Andrews.....	Prestwick .....	322
1894	J. H. Taylor, Wlnchester.....	Sandwich .....	326
1895	J. H. Taylor, Winchester.....	St. Andrews .....	322
1896	Harry Vardon, Ganton.....	Muirfield .....	316
1897	H. H. Hilton, Royal Liverpool.....	Hoyleake .....	314
1898	Harry Vardon, Ganton.....	Prestwick .....	307
1899	Harry Vardon, Ganton.....	Sandwich .....	310
1900	J. H. Taylor, Richmond.....	St. Andrews .....	309
1901	James Braid, Romford.....	Muirfield .....	309
1902	A. Herd, Huddersfield.....	Hoyleake .....	307
1903	Harry Vardon, Totteridge.....	Prestwick .....	300
1904	Jack White, Sunningdale.....	Sandwich .....	296
1905	James Braid, Walton Heath.....	St. Andrews .....	318
1906	James Braid, Walton Heath.....	Muirfield .....	300
1907	A. Massy, La Boulle.....	Hoyleake .....	312
1908	James Braid, Walton Heath.....	Prestwick .....	291
1909	J. H. Taylor, Richmond.....	Deal .....	295
1910	James Braid, Walton Heath.....	St. Andrews .....	299
1911 <sup>¶</sup>	Harry Vardon, Totteridge.....	Sandwich .....	303
1912	Ed Ray, Oxhey.....	Muirfield .....	295
1913	J. H. Taylor, Richmond.....	Hoyleake .....	304
1914	Harry Vardon .....	Prestwick .....	306

\* Belt won outright and replaced by cup after a year's interval. † After a tie with R. Ferguson, Musselburgh. ‡ After a tie with Andrew Kirkaldy. § Extended to seventy-two holes after this year. ¶ Vardon tied with J. H. Taylor; these competitors played two extra deciding rounds when the scores were: Vardon 157, Taylor 161. ¶ After a tie with A. Massy.

## BRITISH LADY CHAMPIONS.

Winners and Runner-up Since the Institution of the Open Championship.

1893—Lady Margaret Scott (winner), at St. Annes; (38 entries).
Miss Issette Pearson (runner-up).
1894—Lady Margafet Scott (winner), at Littlestone; (64 entries).
Miss Issette Pearson (runner-up).
1895—Lady Margaret Scott (winner), at Portrush; (85 entries).
Miss E. Lythgoe (runner-up).
1896—Miss Amy Pascoe (winner), at Hoyleake; (82 entries).
Miss L. Thomson (runner-up).
1897—Miss Edith Orr (winner), at Gullane; (101 entries)
Miss Orr (runner-up).
1898—Miss L. Thomson (winner), at Yarmouth; (77 entries).
Miss E. Neville (runner-up).
1899—Miss May Hezlet (winner), at Newcastle, Ireland; (77 entries).
Miss Magill (runner-up).
1900—Miss Rhona Adair (winner), at Westward Ho! (79 entries).
Miss Neville (runner-up).
1901—Miss M. Graham (winner), at Aberdovey; (44 entries).
Miss Rhona Adair (runner-up).
1902—Miss May Hezlet (winner—after a tie), at Deal; (110 entries).
Miss E. Neville (runner-up).
1903—Miss Rhona Adair (winner), at Portrush; (76 entries).
Miss Walker-Leigh (runner-up).
1904—Miss Lottie Dod (winner), at Troon; (95 entries).
Miss May Hezlet (runner-up).
1905—Miss Bertha Thompson (winner), at Cromer; (137 entries).
Miss M. E. Stuart (runner-up).
1906—Mrs. Kennion (winner), at Burnham; (111 entries).
Miss Bertha Thompson (runner-up).

## BRITISH LADY CHAMPIONS—Continued.

1907—Miss May Hezlet (winner), at Newcastle, Ireland; (110 entries).  
 Miss Florence Hezlet (runner-up).

1908—Miss Titterton (winner—after a tie), at St. Andrews; (148 entries).  
 Miss Dorothy Campbell (runner-up).

1909—Miss Dorothy Campbell (winner), at Birkdale; (143 entries).  
 Miss Florence Hezlet (runner-up).

1910—Miss E. Grant-Suttle (winner), at Westward Ho! (120 entries).  
 Miss L. Moore (runner-up).

1911—Miss Dorothy Campbell (winner), at Portrush; (114 entries).  
 Miss Violet Hezlet (runner-up).

1912—Miss G. Ravenscroft (winner), at Turnberry; (118 entries).  
 Miss S. Temple (runner-up).

1913—Miss Muriel Dodd (winner), at St. Annes; (127 entries).  
 Miss Chubb (runner-up).

1914—Miss Cecil Lelitch (winner), at Hunstanton; (166 entries).  
 Miss G. Ravenscroft (runner-up).

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## ROYAL CANADIAN GOLF ASSOCIATION.

## ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Beaconsfield Golf Club, Montreal, P. Q.  
 Country Club of Montreal, Montreal, P. Q.  
 Hamilton Golf Club, Hamilton, Ont.  
 Kanawaki Golf Club, P. O. Box 1315, Montreal, Que.  
 Lakeview Golf Club, Toronto, Ont.  
 Lambton Golf and Country Club, Lambton Mills, Ont.  
 London Hunt and Country Club, London, Ont.  
 Mississauga Golf Club, Port Credit, Ont.  
 Outremont Golf Club, Montreal, P. Q.  
 Quebec Golf Club, Quebec, Que.  
 Rivermead Golf Club, Ottawa, Ont.  
 Rosedale Golf Club, Bedford Park, Ont.  
 Royal Montreal Golf Club, Montreal, P. Q.  
 Royal Ottawa Golf Club, Ottawa, Ont.  
 Toronto Golf Club, Long Branch, Ont.  
 Toronto Hunt Club, Toronto, Ont.  
 Victoria Golf Club, Victoria, B. C.

## ALLIED MEMBERS.

Algonquin Golf Club, St. Andrews, N. B.  
 Brantford Golf and Country Club, Brantford, Ont.  
 Caledonia Springs Hotel Golf Club, Caledonia Springs, Ont.  
 Calgary Golf and Country Club, Calgary, Alta.  
 Cascade Golf Club, Little Metis, Que.  
 Grand River Country Club, Berlin, Ont.  
 Halifax Golf Club, Halifax, N. S.  
 Lindsay Golf Club, Lindsay, Ont.  
 Medicine Hat Golf and Country Club, Medicine Hat, Alta.  
 Murray Bay Golf Club, Murray Bay, Que.  
 Niagara Golf Club, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.  
 Oxford Golf and Country Club, Woodstock, Ont.  
 Peterboro Golf and Country Club, Peterboro, Ont.  
 St. Catharines Golf Club, St. Catharines, Ont.  
 St. Charles Country Club, Winnipeg, Man.  
 St. Francis Golf Club, Sherbrooke, Que.  
 St. John Golf Club, St. John, N. B.  
 Waterloo Golf and Country Club, Galt, Ont.

## SPALDING'S OFFICIAL GOLF GUIDE.

## CANADIAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONS.

Year	Winner, Runner-up and Where Held.
1895	T. H. Harley, Kingston; A. Simpson, Ottawa, at Ottawa.
1896	Stewart Gillespie, Quebec, 4 and 3; W. A. Griffith, Quebec, at Quebec.
1897	W. A. H. Kerr, Toronto, 5 and 4; R. T. Henderson, Royal, at Montreal.
1898	Geo. S. Lyon, Rosedale, 12 and 11; F. G. H. Pattison, Hamilton, at Toronto.
1899	Vere C. Brown, Rosedale, 5 and 3; Stewart Gillespie, Quebec, at Ottawa.
1900	Geo. S. Lyon, Rosedale, 1 up, 38 holes; G. W. MacDougall, Royal, at Montreal.
1901	W. A. H. Kerr, Toronto, 1 up, 38 holes; J. Percy Taylor, Royal, at Toronto.
1902	F. R. Martin, Hamilton, 1 up, 38 holes; R. C. H. Cassells, Toronto, at Montreal.
1903	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 10 and 8; M. C. Cameron, Toronto, at Toronto.
1904	J. Percy Taylor, Montreal, 3 and 1; Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, at Montreal.
1905	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 12 and 11; Robt. S. Strath, Toronto, at Toronto.
1906	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 5 and 4; Douglas Laird, Toronto, at Ottawa.
1907	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 3 and 2; Fritz Martin, Hamilton, at Lambton.
1908	A. Wilson, Jr., Montreal, 1 up; Fritz Martin, Hamilton, at Montreal.
1909	E. Legge, Toronto, 1 up; G. F. Ross, Ottawa, at Toronto.
1910	Fritz Martin, Hamilton, 1 up, 37 holes; Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, at Lambton.
1911	G. H. Hutton, Montreal, 1 up, 39 holes; A. E. Austin, Toronto, at Ottawa.
1912	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton, 6 and 5; A. Hutcheson, Montreal, at Montreal.
1913	Geo. H. Turpin, Montreal, 1 up; Gerald Lees, Ottawa, at Toronto.
1914	Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton; Brice S. Evans, at Ottawa.

## CANADIAN OPEN CHAMPIONS.

Year.	Winner, Runner-up and Where Held.
1904	J. H. Oke, Ottawa, 156; P. F. Barratt, at Montreal.
1905	G. Cumming, Toronto, 148; P. F. Barratt, at Toronto.
1906	C. Murray, Montreal, 170; Mr. T. B. Reith, G. Cumming and Alec Robertson tied at 171, at Ottawa.
1907	P. F. Barratt, Lambton, 306; G. Cumming, Toronto, at Lambton.
1908	Albert Murray, 300; Geo. Sargent, at Montreal.
1909	K. Keffer, 309; G. Cumming, at Toronto.
1910	Daniel Kenny, 303; Mr. Geo. S. Lyon, at Lambton.
1911	O. R. Murray, 314; D. L. Black, at Ottawa.
1912	G. Sargent, 299; J. M. Barnes, at Rosedale.
1913	A. Murray, 295; Nicol Thompson and J. Burk, tied, at Montreal.
1914	K. Keffer, 300; G. Cumming, at Toronto.

## Industrial Golf



MAURICE J. McCARTHY.

was apparent. With the war on, the necessity for every man to do his utmost made it impossible then to contemplate a course, but as many of the establishments have settled permanently, the need for golf courses has become so much a demand that at the present time a number are being laid out through various sections of the country.

One of the communities which has already recognized the necessity for athletics in general and golf in particular is Kingsport, Tenn., which is situated in the Blue Ridge Mountains, about thirty miles from Bristol. This community, realizing the advantage of getting such matters started right, secured the services of Mr. A. W. Tillinghast, the noted golf architect, whose experience is of many years standing, and who has located some of the finest courses in the United States. Mr. Tillinghast has selected for the links, a beautiful piece of undulating ground, situated on the famous Bristol Highway. This course, which will be open for play practically the whole year round, is situated about a mile from the town and easy of access. In addition to the links, it is proposed, besides the clubhouse, to provide tennis, lawn bowls and similar games in which the wives and children of the members of the club will find amusement.

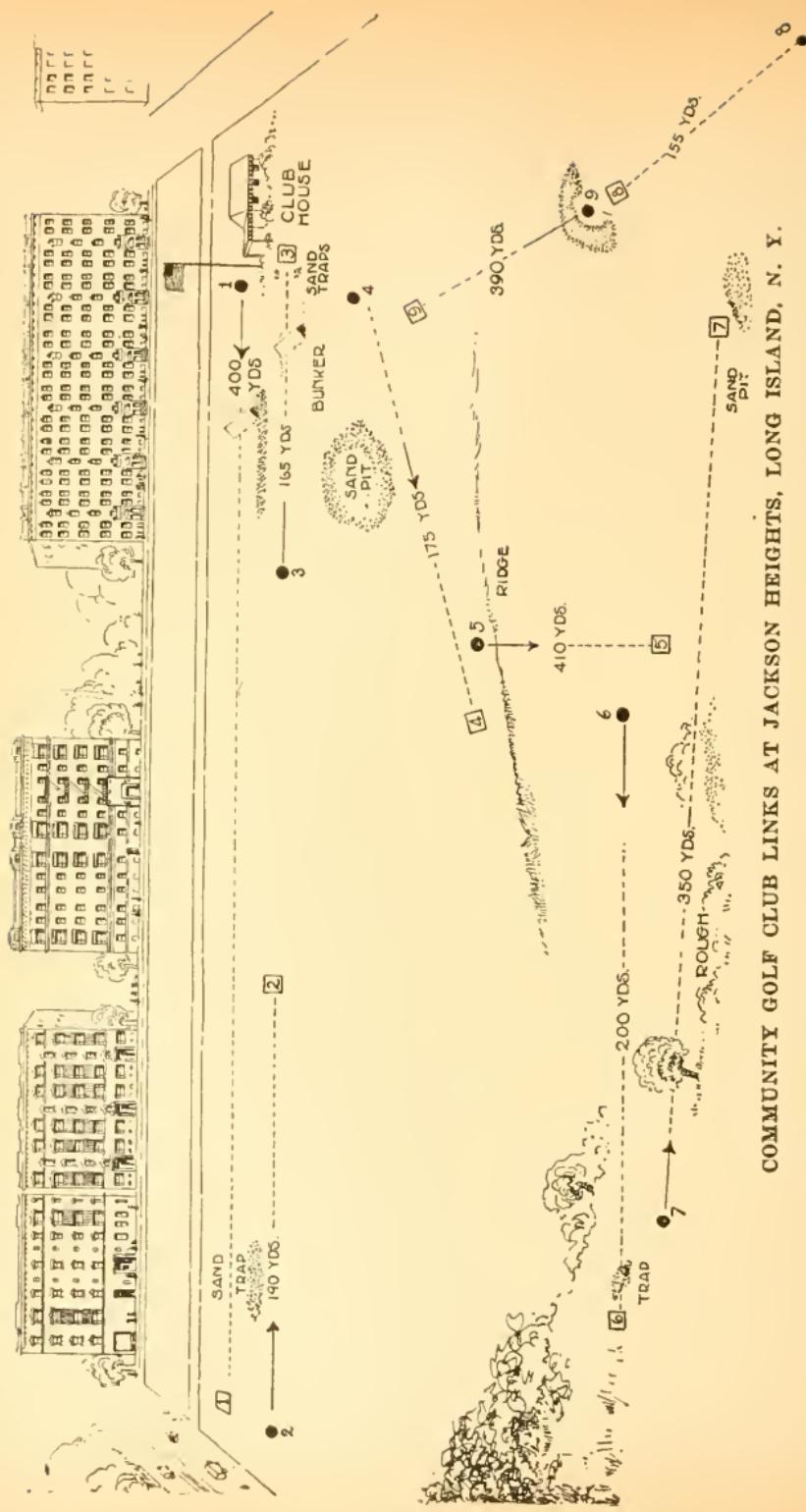
Mr. Tillinghast selected as his assistant to direct the operations of this new country club, Maurice J. McCarthy, who is one of the first homebreds in the United States, he having been connected for a quarter of a century with course construction, teaching and promoting golf throughout the United States and Europe. Under this able direction the Kingsport course should be a model for similar ideas in other localities.

The great world war and the concentration of enormous bodies of workers, sometimes in distant communities, has brought to the attention of large employers of labor the fact that it is necessary to provide some diversion from daily tasks in order to sustain the morale of their employes.

It was found that athletic sports afforded the best means of fulfilling this necessity. For the younger men, base ball of course was the favorite recreation in their spare time, and the rivalry produced by the games created a spirit that could be likened almost to that manifested by the colleges.

While a great deal was done for the rank and file at these industrial organizations, nevertheless some of the workers were overlooked and had to provide their own means of recreation, especially when they had their families located with them. Tennis courts enabled many to engage in their favorite pastime, but for those who were interested in golf, the problem of securing courses

COMMUNITY GOLF CLUB LINKS AT JACKSON HEIGHTS, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.



## A Real Community Golf Club

A community golf club, possessing a nine-hole course rated at par 31, the members of the club tenants of a group of apartment buildings owned by the Queensboro Corporation and located on Long Island within a thirty-minute subway ride from the business center of the city of New York, has been established by the community of Jackson Heights. The club and the course are a tried reality, as it is now entering upon its second year.

Members of the Jackson Heights Golf Club claim theirs is the first "real community club" in the country. The course is so convenient that its members can be out on the first tee within ten minutes after arriving home from their offices. Despite the fact that the nine holes represent a distance of more than one and one-half miles, there are but few places on it, and not a single green, but from which a player can observe signals from his own apartment that "dinner is ready"; therefore "golf widows" are eliminated.

Jackson Heights is a community of about 600 families made up of business and professional men. It has its central council, its general sports committee, tennis club, and other athletic and social organizations to the number of eighteen or twenty. The desire to have some form of outdoor recreation suitable for those over the accepted age for tennis led the sports committee to decide to attempt the organization of a golf club. A community meeting was called, the project broached, and the corporation, which owns several square miles of vacant adjoining territory, agreed to the plan. The first year five holes were laid out and played, with a cost of less than fifteen dollars to each member. The club was so successful that this year nine holes, with an active membership of seventy-five, who pay \$25 dues, and an associate membership made up of wives and families of the active members, was decided upon.

The rolling terrain of that section of Long Island, with numerous natural hazards, made it an ideal location for a golf club. The fairways are wide enough for good play, yet sufficiently narrow to make careful driving necessary. The greens have been prepared under the skillful direction of William H. Seibs and President W. J. Justice, both recognized experts, and professionals have pronounced them models. A "saucer" green, backed by a meadow and a "plateau" green which requires a careful approach in order to land and avoid a tantalizing roll, are among the features. It has a clubhouse, located near the first tee; standard rules and regulations govern the course, and live-wire committees keep the season plentifully enlivened with local tournaments. The convenience of the course enables the members to enjoy from two to three hours of golf on week days due to the daylight saving. The cost to each member for an entire season is about that of one day at a distant country club, counting the extras of transportation, etc.

Its board of governors for 1919, who are among those who worked hardest for the success that has crowned the venture, are: W. J. Justice, president; Fred H. Scretton, secretary and treasurer; W. H. Seibs, A. E. Paulsen, C. H. Wentworth, Dr. E. W. Kellogg, Dr. W. V. Ryan, P. J. Kaufmann, J. A. Adamson.

## Golf Interpretations

Compiled by A. H. Gilbert,<sup>®</sup> former Secretary of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and originally printed in the Boston *Transcript*.

REVISED, 1918, BY CAPTAIN J. A. SCOTT,  
344 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

One of the unfortunate features of the rules of golf is their complexity. There are different rules bearing on the same thing, and it may seem as if they do not always concur. For the guidance of golfers, particularly those new at the game or those who perhaps have been playing for some time but with little regard to the rules, the writer has prepared a series of paragraphs—originally printed in the Boston *Transcript*—which, from his experience, are most likely to need explanation.

It is not intended that the following should be a complete discussion of the rules of golf and their interpretation, but merely a suggestion of the principal points to which the rules refer, arranged in the order in which these points occur in actual play, together with an easy reference to the rules which apply to these points.

It must be understood that the rules govern both "match" and "medal" or "stroke" play, the difference being that in medal play or in a "stroke competition" the score of strokes is kept for the complete round, the object being to secure the lowest total score; while in match play account is simply taken of the strokes for the separate holes, each hole being won by the player making the lowest score for that hole, and the player winning the largest number of holes winning the match. There are numerous differences between the rules governing these two kinds of play and in the penalties incurred by violating them.

### ON THE TEE.

(1) You and your companion (who is Obtaining called your "opponent" if you are playing match play, or your "fellow-competitor" if you are playing medal play) obtain your turn to play according to the club rules, either by placing a golf ball in a rack and playing when the balls ahead of your ball have been removed by their owners as they start, or by registering with the caddie master or other person in charge, who will notify you when it is your turn. On some courses it is necessary to register in advance or to draw a time by lot.

(2) While waiting your turn you will Preliminary probably take out your clubs for a few practice. swings, but you must stay far enough away from the first tee not to annoy the players who are driving off. Strict etiquette forbids you to move or speak during another player's stroke (a).

If you are going to compete in a stroke competition you must avoid the putting greens altogether, when waiting your turn to drive, because if you putt on any of the greens or play an approach shot on to any of them, or even intentionally play a shot toward any of the holes when you are within range you will be disqualified (b). This is on the theory that new holes have been cut and everyone must start without practice in playing them in their new positions (c).

If you are only going to play in a match, however, there is no penalty for practising approaches and putts.

(a) Etiquette 1. (b) Stroke Rule 4 (2).  
(c) Stroke Rule 4 (1).

(3) At the first tee you and your Order of opponent decide which shall play first, or starting.

## SPALDING'S OFFICIAL GOLF GUIDE.

"take the honor" (a). If you cannot decide readily, you match for it, or otherwise decide by lot (b). If you are playing in a stroke competition you should find out the order in which your name and that of your fellow-competitor appear on the starting list, and drive off in that order (c).

(a) Definition 15. (b) Rule 2 (2).  
(c) Stroke Rule 1 (3).

**Teeing up.** (4) On the teeing ground you will find two discs, making a line at right angles to the line of play (a). In the space within two club lengths behind these discs you tee your ball by placing it in a favorable spot on the ground or on a sand tee, or an artificial tee of paper or some other material (b). This is so as to give you as favorable a start as possible.

If your opponent has the honor, do not tee your ball or make your tee until he has driven, even if the teeing ground is large enough for you to do so (c).

(a) Definition 4. (b) Definition 16.  
(c) Etiquette 2.

**When to drive.** (5) Do not drive your ball until the players of the party ahead of you are all out of range, no matter how many strokes they may have played (a). It is customary also to let these players play their second shots, no matter if their drives are far beyond any possibility of your driving.

If the players ahead have lost a ball, however, you have a right to play through them. If they know the rules they will signal you to go through, and after that you have the right of way and they must not play until you are out of range (b). If they do not offer to let

(a) Etiquette 3. (b) Etiquette 5.

you through, it is proper for you to call "fore" and attract their attention to the fact that you wish to pass through them.

(6) When the players ahead are out of range, you take your position to strike the ball, bringing your club face up behind it and resting the head of the club lightly on the ground. This is known as "addressing the ball" (a). If in addressing the ball you move it or knock it off the tee, or it falls off before you hit it, there is no penalty, and you tee it again (b). But if, when you make your stroke, you are so unfortunate as not to hit the ball, the ball is nevertheless in play, and after that must not be moved in addressing it (c).

(a) Definition 17. (b) Rule 2 (1).  
(c) Definition 18.

(7) If you tee your ball outside the discs, or more than two club lengths behind them, your opponent may make you tee up again and drive another ball from within proper limits (a). In this case you simply have the first ball picked up and do not lose any strokes. But if you are playing in a stroke competition and drive your ball from anywhere outside the proper teeing ground, you must tee up again inside the limits and play another stroke, which will count as your second stroke; otherwise you will be disqualified (b).

(a) Rule 2 (1). (b) Stroke Rule 7 (2).

(8) If you drive "out of bounds" from the tee, you may tee another ball at once and play again, this counting as your second stroke (a). If you are not sure that your drive actually went out of bounds, you are allowed to save time by

(a) Rule 23 (1).

If you tee outside the teeing ground.

If you drive out of bounds.

driving another ball at once, and then going forward to look for the first ball. If the first ball went out of bounds, you play the second ball. If the first ball is on the course, you pick up the second ball and play your second stroke with the first (b).

"Out of bounds" is defined as "all ground on which play is prohibited," and is described on the score card or indicated by signs placed about the course (c). If you are in doubt as to whether your ball actually went out of bounds, or if your opponent doubts it, you must search for the ball for five minutes before concluding that it went out of bounds, and continuing with the second ball (d).

(b) Rule 23 (2). (c) Definition 8.  
(d) Rule 23 (2).

### ON THE FAIR GREEN.

When you have driven, you will find that your ball has either landed safely in the fair green or has gone into some of the difficulties about the course. We will assume for the present that it is lying in the fair green, and that you are about to make your second shot, first being sure that the players ahead are again out of range.

**Ball to be fairly struck at.** (1) The ball must be fairly struck at with the head of the club, not pushed, scraped nor spooned (a).

(a) Rule 5.

**Whose turn to play.** (2) You should, before playing, find out where your opponent's ball is, for the one whose ball is farther from the hole must play first. If you play when your opponent's ball is farther away, he may recall your stroke and make you play

another (b). If he does so, you must drop the second ball as near as possible to where you played the first, but there is no penalty.

(b) Rule 7.

(3) If the rules require you to drop a ball, you must stand erect, facing the hole, and drop the ball over your shoulder behind your back—not from the back of your head (a). *The ball must be dropped and not tossed over your shoulder.* This dropping the ball seems simple, but if you fail to do it properly the penalty is the loss of the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play.

If you have to drop a ball.

If the ball, in dropping, hits you, there is no penalty, and if it falls or rolls into a hazard you need not play it there but may drop again (b). There are various occasions during the round when you may have to drop a ball, and the rule says it is to be dropped "as near as possible" to the place where it lay. In case the ball lie on or within a club's length of a drain cover, water pipe or hydrant located on the course, it may be lifted and dropped without penalty, as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole—as near as possible shall mean—within a club's length (c).

The rules provide, under certain conditions, such as ball in a water hazard, in casual water in a hazard, ice on the putting green, or through the fair green, that the ball may be dropped, not nearer the hole and within *two clubs' lengths.*

Golfers should study carefully Rule 11 and Rule 27, so they may know when to drop within one club's length and when to drop within two clubs' length, as the penalty is the loss of hole in match play

(a) Rule 8. (b) Rule 8.

(c) Rule 11, Interpretation U. S. G. A.

and two strokes in stroke competition for violating these rules (d).

(d) Rule 27.

**Replacing the ball.** (4) Whenever the rules provide for replacing the ball, it shall be done by placing the ball carefully in the exact spot it occupied before lifting or being otherwise disturbed. A ball which the rules says must be replaced, must not be dropped, nor must a ball which is to be dropped, be replaced. Failure to follow the rule in either case will result in disqualification in medal play and loss of the hole in match play (e).

(e) Rule 8 and 16.

**If you play the wrong ball.** (5) You should also make sure that the ball which you are about to play is your own. If you cannot tell, without picking up the ball, you must ask your companion for his consent before you pick it up, and must replace it carefully where it lay (a).

If you play your opponent's ball by mistake, you lose the hole in match play unless he then plays with your ball (b). If you are told by your opponent, however, or his caddie, that a certain ball is yours, and it turns out to be his, you are not liable to any penalty for playing it. You play your own ball and your opponent drops another in place of the one which you played by mistake (c).

If you play a stroke with an outsider's ball, and then discover your mistake, there is no penalty; if the mistake be not discovered and so intimated until after your opponent has played his next stroke, you lose the hole (d). This rule also applies in medal play, with regard

(a) Rule 9. Stroke Rule 11 (2). (b) Rule 20 (1-a).

(c) Rule 20 (1-b). (d) Rule 20 (2).

to playing any ball except your own, whether it belongs to a fellow-competitor or an outsider. There is no penalty for playing one stroke, but if you play two strokes you are disqualified (e), except in a hazard, as will be explained later.

(e) Stroke Rule 8 (2).

(6) When you are sure that the ball is yours, you may proceed to play it. If your companion's ball lies within a club length of yours, you may require him to lift it while you play your stroke. After you have played, he will replace his ball and play it. If, when he comes to replace his ball, he finds that your stroke has cut the turf or changed the lie of his ball, he may replace as near as possible, in a fair lie. When he picks up his ball, if he moves yours, there is no penalty. The ball is simply replaced (a).  
If opponent's ball interferes.

In medal play, if your fellow-competitor's ball interferes with your stroke, regardless of distance, you may require him to lift his ball, or play first (b). In match play, however, he has not the option of playing, but must lift, if you ask him to and his ball is within a club length of yours.

(a) Rule 16. (b) Stroke Rule 10 (2).

(7) If there is any loose object within a club length of your ball, like a twig or a stone, leaf or anything that is not "fixed or growing," you may move it, or have your caddie do so. You must be careful, however, that your ball does not move, or it will cost you a stroke. If you are near a hazard, and part of the object which you wish to move is in or touch-

Removing  
impediments.

ing the hazard, you must consider it part of the hazard and not move it (a).

If you move an impediment which is more than a club length from the ball, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (b).

(a) Rule 12 (1). (b) Rule 12 (2).

**Taking advice.**

(8) If you are in doubt as to the direction of play, you may ask for advice; but you are not allowed to ask anyone except your caddie (or your partner, or his caddie if you are playing a match where you have a partner) what club to use or how to play a stroke. If you do so in match play you lose the hole, or in medal play you are disqualified (a). The same penalty is incurred if you ask advice from your forecaddie (b).

You may have the direction of the hole pointed out, but whoever does this must not stand in the line of play while you play your stroke or leave any mark to show it. If he does, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (c).

(a) Definition 2, Rule 4 (1). Stroke Rule 6.  
(b) Rule 4 (3). (c) Rule 4 (4).

**If the ball moves.**

(9) You must be careful and you must see that your caddie is careful not to move your ball accidentally, or cause it to move, except of course, when you pick it up for identification, or when the balls are within a club length of each other, as already mentioned. If you or your caddie move the ball or cause it to move, it costs you a stroke (a).

A ball is deemed to "move" if it leaves its original position in the least degree; but it is not considered to "move" if it merely oscillate and come to rest in its original position. (Definition 19.)

(a) Rule 12 (3).

In addressing the ball, you may ground your club lightly behind the ball, and may touch it without penalty, providing you do not move the ball. The above definition covers moving the ball (b).

Occasionally when you are addressing the ball it will move, apparently of its own accord. If it does this, after you have grounded your club, you are supposed to have caused it to move and must add a stroke to your score (c).

(b) Rule 9. Definition 19. (c) Rule 12 (4).

If the ball moves, you must not touch it with the club until it comes to rest. For example, a player, playing up a hill, may see his ball start to move, and will play it hurriedly, so as not to have to follow it down the hill again. The penalty for this is two strokes in medal play, or the loss of the hole in match play. But if he has started to swing and the ball begins to move, he may hit the ball as he intended, without penalty, even if it is moving, unless some action of his own has caused the ball to move (d).

(d) Rule 13; Rule 12 (1, 3, 4); 28 (1).

(10) You must not press down the ground or the grass behind your ball or in any way improve its lie, either with your club, or your foot or hand, and you must not allow your caddie to do so; otherwise, you lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (a).

(a) Rule 10.

(11) When you play your stroke, do not cut or scar the turf with your club. You must put the spot in as nearly its original condition as possible, by replacing any pieces or shreds of turf, and pressing them down, or if there is no

Replacing  
the turf.

turf that can be replaced, by pressing down the edges of the scar and making the place as smooth as you can (a).

(a) Etiquette 6.

**Striking the ball twice.**

(12) It does not happen often that a player strikes his ball twice. But occasionally, in making a stroke, the club will follow through and strike the ball a second time. If this occurs, the player must add a stroke to his score (a).

(a) Rule 14.

### IN DIFFICULTIES.

**Looking for the ball.**

(1) We will now assume that instead of being favorably placed on the fair green, your ball has been driven into some one of the difficulties of the course. If it is not in plain sight, you will try to find it in the place where you think it lies; but this may be in long grass or underbrush, and careful search may fail to reveal it. You have five minutes to look for the ball and then, if you have not found it, it must be considered a lost ball (a).

While you are looking for the ball you should remember to signal the party behind you to pass you, if they wish to do so, and if they decide to play through, you should not play until they are out of range, *even if you find your ball immediately after you signal them* (b).

(a) Definition 20. (b) Etiquette 5.

**A lost ball.**

(2) If you do not find your ball within five minutes it must be considered lost, as stated above. In this event, you lose the hole unless your opponent loses his ball also, in which case you consider the hole halved (a).

If you are in a stroke competition and lose your ball, you have to return to the

(a) Rule 21.

spot from which you played the ball and tee another, with a penalty of one stroke; that is, if you lose a ball on your drive, you return to the tee and play three, i. e., you consider the stroke your third, counting one stroke for the drive which you lost, one for the penalty, and one for the second drive (b). This is different from the out-of-bounds rule, where you return to the tee and "play two," not incurring a penalty stroke but merely wasting the first one.

When you go back to drive your second ball, you will probably get in a mixup with the players behind, who are not always pleased to wait while you play your stroke and get out of range again. There does not seem to be any established etiquette covering this point. If they are considerate, they will probably have sufficient sympathy with your misfortune to let you go ahead. If they are impatient it is usually better to let them go ahead and get out of the way.

(b) Stroke Rule 12.

(3) If your ball goes into water which is permanent, like a brook or a pond, you may drop a ball behind the water, keeping the spot where the ball went in between you and the hole. This may be the ball which you played, if you recover it, or another ball if you do not. In either case it costs you one stroke. That is, if it was your drive that went into the water, you drop a ball and play three, instead of playing two (a).

You may play the ball from the water if you prefer, but if the ball should be floating on the water and the wind or the current is carrying it toward the hole, you must not delay your stroke so

(a) Rule 27 (1).

as to get in a more favorable position, or you will lose the hole in match play, or two strokes in medal play (b).

If the water into which your ball goes is merely casual, such as a pool, or any temporary accumulation, you may drop a ball as near as possible to where the ball lay (within two club lengths of the edge of the water, but not nearer the hole). In this case there is no penalty. If your ball rolls into the water when you drop it, you may drop it again. You also have the privilege of dropping without penalty if the casual water is so near as to interfere with your standing to play the ball (c).

These rules apply to a ball in water even if the ball cannot be found. That is, a ball which disappears in water is not treated as a lost ball (but in accordance with the rules just stated).

(b) Rule 26. (c) Definition 7; Rule 27 (2); Rule 27 (4).

#### Out of bounds.

(4) If your ball goes out of bounds from any stroke, you play another from where you played the first, as described in driving from the first tee, except that if any stroke after the drive goes out of bounds, you must drop a ball instead of teeing it (a). If the ball is apparently out of bounds, but cannot be found, you must hunt for five minutes before assuming that it is out of bounds; but it does not have to be found if it clearly went out (b).

If, when you find your ball, it is so near the line that it is doubtful whether it is in or out, you must decide on which side of the line the greater part of the ball lies, and decide accordingly whether it is out of bounds or not (c).

(a) Rule 23 (1). (b) Rule 23 (2).  
(c) Definition 9.

There is no restriction as to where you shall stand, so that if you have to stand out of bounds to play a ball on the course you may do so (d).

If you think that your opponent has played out of bounds you may wait until he finds out before you play your next stroke, as you may wish to play differently if you know that he is penalized a stroke (e).

If you think that you have played out of bounds, you may play a second ball before going ahead to look for it, as already described (f).

(d) Rule 23 (4). (e) Rule 23 (3).  
(f) Rule 23 (2).

(5) Your ball may have gone into long grass and not be in sight. In this case you may push aside the long grass until the ball is found, but "only so much (of the grass) shall be touched as will enable the player to find his ball" (a). You must be careful not to touch your own ball, but if, in looking for your opponent's ball you touch or move it, you are not subject to the usual penalty of the loss of the hole. If you move his ball under these circumstances, the opponent must replace it (b).

(a) Rule 22 (1). (b) Rule 22 (3).

(6) It may be that the ball is in such trouble as to be absolutely unplayable. But in match play the ball must be played where it lies or the hole given up (a). Accordingly, if you cannot play the ball you may pick it up, but your opponent wins the hole. In medal play, however, you may lift your ball from an unplayable position, for a penalty of two strokes, and tee the ball behind the place where it lay, or if that is impos-

(a) Rule 6.

sible, as near the place as possible, but not nearer the hole (b). While this privilege of lifting is usually exercised only if the ball is unplayable, it is allowed at any time during a round, and sometimes is taken advantage of by cautious players when in difficult positions in sand traps, etc.

If the ball be played into an unplayable position (in medal play) and you desire to lift under this rule, you should count as follows: if it is the drive, then you tee the ball and play 4, counting the drive as stroke 1, the penalty as 2 and 3, thus making the next stroke 4.

(b) Stroke Rule 11.

**Hazards.**

(7) You may find that your ball has lodged in one of the difficulties known as "hazards." As there are special rules for play in hazards, it is important to know what a hazard is. It is defined as "any bunker, water (except casual water), sand, path, road, ditch, bush or rushes."

A "bunker" is usually understood to mean a sand or gravel pit, natural or artificial. The words "path" and "road" appear plain enough, but frequently the limits or boundaries of bunkers, paths and roads are not altogether clear. It is supposed to be the duty of the green committees to make these boundaries plain, but as this is seldom done, it is often necessary for a player to use his own judgment. In such cases, he should be on the safe side, especially in medal play.

The rule states that sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, is not to come within the definition of a hazard—much as the distinction is made between permanent and casual water.

Bare patches on the course are not to be regarded as hazards. On a course with a sandy soil the line is sometimes difficult to draw between "bare patches" and "sand," and here again the player must use his own judgment. "Sheep tracks, snow and ice" are also not classed as hazards. Long grass is not a hazard unless it is within the boundaries of a hazard (a).

(a) Definition 6.

(8) When your ball is in a hazard, you must not move or touch anything in the hazard except in taking your position to play (a). You must not lift anything that interferes with your stroke and you must not touch your club to the ground in addressing your ball. In addressing the ball, or in the backward or forward swing, any grass, bent, bush, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling, or OTHER IMMOVABLE OBSTACLE, may be touched without penalty, but the general principle must be observed that you must not do anything to improve the conditions of play (b). If your ball is under or near steps or planks in the hazard, placed there to give "access to or egress from" the hazard, or any of the various articles mentioned in paragraph 9 of this section, you may move them, or if they are immovable, you may drop your ball in the hazard without penalty, not nearer the hole. If you disturb your ball in doing so, you may replace it without penalty (c).

Play in  
a hazard.

An exception to the rule about not touching anything in a hazard is the provision that if your ball is entirely

(a) Rule 25 (1). (b) Rule 25 (2).  
(c) Rule 25 (3).

buried in sand you may brush away enough to enable you to see the top of the ball, even if you touch the ball (d). If you play your ball from such a place, and dig a hole in the sand, you should fill it up again and also smooth over your footmarks (e).

**Ball in  
casual water  
in hazard.**

If there is casual water in the hazard, and your ball lies in it, you may drop the ball behind the casual water, under a penalty of one stroke, keeping the spot where it entered the water between you and the hole. In this case, you may drop in the hazard, behind the casual water, or behind the hazard, whichever you prefer (f). If it is impossible for want of space to play, to drop it in accordance with these directions, you may drop it as near as possible to the proper place, but in any case not nearer the hole (g).

**Playing  
wrong ball  
in hazard.**

Referring to the rule that in medal play if you play with a ball not your own, you incur a penalty if you play two successive strokes; there is a more liberal rule about play in hazards, which provides that you do not incur any penalty until you have played a stroke with the wrong ball outside the hazard. That is, you are entitled to see the ball on the fair green before discovering that it is not your own (h).

(d) Rule 22 (2). (e) Etiquette (7).  
(f) Rule 27 (1). (g) Rule 27 (5).  
(h) Stroke Rule 8 (3).

**Tools, fixtures  
and ground  
under repair.**

(9) You may find your ball under, or in, or near various obstructions pertaining to the course. These may be moved, though more than a club length away, if described under one of the following headings: Any flag stick, guide flag, movable guide post, wheelbarrow, tool, roller, grass cutter, box, vehicle or similar obstruction. If you move your ball,

in moving the obstruction, you may replace it without penalty.

If your ball lies on or touches such an obstruction, or "clothes or nets," you may lift and drop your ball as near as possible, but not nearer the hole, without penalty.

You may do the same if your ball is in ground "under repair" or "covered up or opened for the purpose of the upkeep of the course" or if your ball is in one of the holes, or a guide flag hole, or in a hole made by the greenkeeper. Only if any of these obstructions is in a hazard, you must drop your ball in the hazard (a).

The general principle is that your play is not to be interfered with by a temporary obstruction relating to the construction or upkeep of the course. A drain-cover, water-pipe or hydrant comes within this rule, and a pile of hay or cut grass. Leaves, or any other substance piled by the greenkeeper for removal, is similarly regarded (b).

(a) Rule 11. (b) Rule 11.

### THROUGH THE GREEN.

Previous sections have been intended to cover the cases arising from the position of the ball after your drive. The same rules also apply to the other strokes "through the green"—that is, between the tee and the edge of the putting green, i. e., your conduct in regard to play as to any stroke in the fair green, in hazards, and with regard to a ball out of bounds, a lost ball, etc., is regulated by the same rules as have been stated. There are also the following rules which apply to play through the green.

**Ball in motion  
striking player  
or caddie.**

(1) It is possible that your ball while in motion may strike your opponent or his caddie or his clubs, or it may strike you, or your caddie or your clubs. The general rule is in match play that whichever side is struck loses the hole and the obvious principle is to avoid being struck or interfering in any way with the course of the ball (a).

In medal play it costs you one stroke to be struck by your own ball, or if your ball strikes your caddie or clubs (b). If your ball strikes another competitor or his caddie or clubs in medal play, however, it is considered a "rub of the green" and the ball must be played as it lies (c). It is also a "rub of the green" if your ball strikes a fore-caddie or is "stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match" and the ball must be played as it lies (d).

A "rub of the green" may be defined as an occurrence outside your control, the consequences of which you are required to accept.

(a) Rule 18. (b) Stroke Rule 9.  
(c) Stroke Rule 10 (1). (d) Rule 17 (1).

**Information as  
to strokes  
played.**

(2) A player is entitled at any time during the play of a hole to ascertain from his opponent the number of strokes the latter has played; if the opponent gives wrong information as to the number of strokes he has played, he shall lose the hole unless he correct his mistake before the player has played another stroke (a).

(a) Rule 4 (2).

**If a ball at  
rest is moved.**

(3) If you or your caddie or clubs move your opponent's ball while it is at rest in match play, you lose the hole (a). But in medal play you incur no

(a) Rule 18.

penalty for moving your fellow competitor's ball, and he replaces it where it lay (b). Similarly, in either match or medal play, if your ball at rest is moved by any agency outside the match (except wind), there is no penalty, and the ball is *dropped* at the same spot in match play, or *replaced* in medal play (c).

(b) Stroke Rule 10 (1). (c) Rule 17 (3);  
Stroke Rule 10 (1).

(4) If your ball lodges in anything moving, such as a wagon passing across the course, which takes your ball along with it, you may drop a ball without penalty at the spot where the ball met the moving object (a).

(a) Rule 17 (2).

If a ball lodges in anything moving.

(5) If your opponent's ball strikes yours, through the green or in a hazard, you may, if you choose, drop your ball where it originally lay, but this must be done before either of you play another stroke (a).

(a) Rule 9 (2).

If one ball strikes another.

(6) If your ball cracks or becomes otherwise unfit for play, you may substitute another ball after telling your opponent of your intention. If the ball actually splits in pieces, you may drop a new ball where any one of the pieces lies.

Ball unfit for play or covered with mud.

Mud on the ball, however, is not considered to make it unfit for play. If you clean the mud from your ball, you lose the hole in match play, and in medal play you are disqualified (a), except under special rulings of Local Rules by committee in charge, U. S. G. A.

(a) Rule 24.

The players ahead. (7) If there is a pair or party ahead of you, you must wait until the players are out of range before playing your strokes through the green, and must not play up to the putting green until the players in front have holed out and moved away (a). But if in playing through the fairgreen they are so slow that the players ahead of them have gone ahead and left a space of a full hole in front of the slow players, you have the right to pass through into the vacant space and can require the slow players to let you do so. If they do not offer to let you through, it is proper to call "FORE" and attract their attention to the fact that you wish to pass through them (b).

(a) Etiquette (3). (b) Rule 1 (2).

#### ON THE PUTTING GREEN.

This brings us to the putting green which is defined as the ground within twenty yards of the hole. Hazards within this distance, however, are not considered a part of the putting green. If you are on this ground you are subject to certain special rules governing this part of the game.

Order of play. (1) When both balls are on the putting green, the one farther from the hole is played first, as in the rest of the game. If your opponent is nearer the hole, but plays first, you may recall his stroke and make him replace his ball and wait until you have putted (a). In a tournament match this is obligatory (b).

(a) Rule 31 (2). (b) Match Play Rule 1.

Removing impediments. (2) Before putting you may clear away any loose impediment from any

part of the putting green (a), and you may do this whether your ball is on the green or not, even if your ball is in a hazard near the green (b). You are supposed to remove such impediment by hand, except in the case of "dung, worm-casts, snow or ice," which "may be scraped aside with a club," but the club must not press on the ground with more than its own weight (c). You must be careful, however, that your ball does not move, for if it does while you are removing any impediment from within six inches you are supposed to be responsible and are penalized one stroke in either match or medal play (d).

(a) Rule 28 (1). (b) Rule 28 (1); Rule 25 (4).  
(c) Rule 28 (2). (d) Rule 28 (1).

(3) Except in clearing away impediments as described above, the line of your putt must not be touched, although it may be pointed out (a). You are allowed, however, in addressing the ball for your putt, to rest your putter lightly on the ground in front of your ball, to aid you in getting your direction. In walking from the ball to the hole and vice versa, you must be careful to avoid stepping on the line of your putt, as this would be a violation of the rules, and would subject you to the penalties provided (b).

(a) Rule 29 (1). (b) Rule 28 (3).

(4) When you are approaching the putting green it is the best plan to have the flagstick removed and carried to a safe distance before you play. In match play there is no penalty for striking the flagstick in the hole or for striking it after your opponent or his caddie have taken it out, but if you strike the stick

Touching the  
line of putt.

Removing the  
flagstick.

after you or your caddie have taken it out, you lose the hole (a).

If your ball lodges against the flagstick in the hole you have to pull out the stick in order to see if the ball will fall in and save you a stroke. If it does not fall in you have to putt again (b).

On the other hand, in medal play if your ball played from within twenty yards of the hole strikes the flagstick in or out of the hole, or the person at the hole as stated in the next paragraph, it costs you two strokes (c).

(a) Rule 32 (1). (b) Rule 32 (1).  
(c) Stroke Rule 13 (1).

**Having the  
hole marked.**

(5) You may have someone stand at the hole to mark it for you, and are entitled to have your own caddie do this, and to refuse to allow a person not engaged in the match to stand at the hole when you putt (a). If your ball strikes the person at the hole you lose the hole in match play and are penalized two strokes in medal play (b).

If the green is soft, the person at the hole must be careful not to scar or injure the ground around the hole (c).

(a) Rule 29 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 13 (1).  
(c) Etiquette 8.

**Stymies.**

(6) If your opponent's ball is within six inches of yours on the putting green, and it is your turn to putt, you may require him to lift his ball before you putt; or, he may lift it of his own accord before you putt; as, for example, if he thinks that his ball will be of assistance to you. After you have putted he replaces the ball by hand. If he accidentally moves either ball, he may replace it (a). If your opponent's ball is in the line of your putt, but is more than

(a) Rule 31 (1).

six inches away, the situation is known as a "stymie," and you must play your ball as best you can to get by or over your opponent's ball and into the hole. If you knock his ball in, he is considered to have holed out on his last previous stroke (b).

(b) Rule 32 (2).

(7) In medal play before putting you may ask your fellow competitor to lift or play, as he may choose if his ball is nearer the hole than yours; or he may elect to lift or play without being asked (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 13 (3, 4).

(8) If your putt strikes your opponent's ball in match play, you do not incur any penalty and he may replace his ball or not as he chooses before another stroke is played (a). In medal play, however, if your putt strikes your fellow competitor's ball, you are penalized one stroke, consequently, it is always safer to ask him to lift or play as described above. In medal play if you strike his ball it *must* be replaced (b).

It is not correct to ask him to "watch his ball" with the idea that he will lift it if your ball is in danger of striking his, or for him to offer to do so. In fact in medal play, if he lifts his ball while yours is in motion he is penalized one stroke (c).

You must also remember not to putt while your opponent's ball is in motion (d).

(a) Rule 32 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 13 (2).  
(c) Stroke Rule 13 (5). (d) Rule 30.

(9) If your ball is lying in casual water on the putting green, or if there is casual water (or ice) between your ball and the hole, you may play it as it

Nearer ball  
may be lifted.

If your putt  
strikes the  
other ball.

Ball interfered  
with by  
casual water.

lies or lift and replace it either behind the water (but within two club lengths of where it lay), or in such a position, not nearer the hole, that you will have a line of putt without interference from casual water (a).

(a) Rule 27. (3).

**Ball must be holed out.**

(10) In a medal round, the ball must be holed out on every green. You are not allowed to knock the ball away from the edge of the hole and consider that you hole out on your next stroke. If you should do this, you must still hole out, *playing the ball from the place to which you have knocked it*, and your knocking the ball away from the hole will count as a stroke. If you or your caddie should pick up your ball from the green before you have holed out, you must replace it and hole out, adding two penalty strokes to your score (a).

In match play, you are not supposed to concede short putts to your opponent or to claim them, although no penalty is fixed (b).

(a) Stroke Rule 8; Stroke Rule 13 (6).  
(b) Match Play Rule 3.

**Ball on the edge of the hole.**

(11) It sometimes happens that a ball on the very brink of the cup may hesitate for an instant and then fall in; consequently, there is a rule that if you have putted out, and your opponent puts to the edge of the hole, you are not allowed to knock his ball away, as there is always the chance that it may fall in after all and give him the benefit of holing out without taking another stroke. On the other hand, he is not allowed to delay in the hope that his ball may finally fall in, but must putt again at once if you ask him to do so (a).

(a) Rule 32 (3).

But if his ball is on the edge of the hole, and you hole out, then you may knock his ball away if you wish, unless your ball has struck his and set it in motion, so that there is a chance of its falling in (b).

(b) Rule 32 (3).

(12) It is part of the etiquette of golf that you should not stand near a player while he is making a stroke, or move or talk. This is particularly true on the putting green, and there is the additional point that you should not stand beyond the hole in the line of your companion's putt (a).

(a) Etiquette 1.

(13) When you and your companion have both putted out, you should move off the green at once and see that the flag is replaced in the hole. You should not linger on the green to put down your scores or to try over your putts, to the inconvenience of those behind you (a). In a medal round you should compare scores with your fellow competitor after every hole, and should keep his score and see that he keeps yours, unless the committee has provided you with a scorer (b).

(a) Etiquette 4. (b) Stroke Rule 5 (1).

Etiquette on the putting green.

Leaving the putting green.

## COMPLETING THE ROUND.

The foregoing rules cover the play of an entire hole and apply equally to every hole played.

(1) At the next tee whoever has won the hole (taken the fewer strokes) drives off first or "takes the honor." If you have halved the hole, the same player drives first as on the last tee (a). In

(a) Rule 2 (2).

On the next tee.

match play, if you drive when your opponent should have driven, he may recall your stroke and make you play again, in turn, but without penalty (b). In a medal round there is also no penalty, but the stroke cannot be recalled (c).

(b) Rule 2 (2). (c) Stroke Rule 7 (1).

**Playing the full round.**

(2) It is assumed that you will play the eighteen holes in order, but in a friendly match if you decide to play a shorter round you must give precedence to any pairs or parties playing the full round (a). In a stroke competition you must play the eighteen holes in their proper order and are expected to play continuously, not being allowed to discontinue on account of bad weather, or on any other account, unless the committee considers your reason satisfactory (b).

(a) Rule 1 (2). (b) Stroke Rule 2 (1).

**Local rule.**

(3) In playing on a strange course, you should give attention to the local rules which are printed on the score card. You and your fellow competitor must abide by the local rules, and cannot agree to waive them (a). Neither can you and an opponent or fellow competitor agree to waive the penalties provided in the "Rules of Golf" under penalty of disqualification (b).

(a) Match Play Rule 3. (b) Match Play Rule 2.

## SCORING.

**Scoring  
match play  
and medal play.**

(1) As has been said previously, match play and medal play are scored differently. In match play you win the hole if you make fewer strokes than your opponent, but as only the score in holes counts in winning or losing, your total score for the round is not im-

portant. You are not even required to play out a hole that you are sure to lose. In medal play, on the other hand, your scoring must be continuous from the first tee to the last green and you must have a score for every hole, no matter how large or discouraging it may be.

You should call the score of every hole as soon as you have completed it at both match and medal play. After playing the last hole in medal play, where you have been keeping your opponent's score, you should sign the card and hand it in immediately on leaving the last green. You are held responsible for the scoring of the separate holes, but the committee is responsible for the addition of the total score (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 5 (1, 2).

(2) If a dispute arises on any point you must make a claim before going to the tee of the next hole, or if the dispute arises on the last hole, before leaving the last green. This claim should be laid before the committee in charge of the competition immediately on completion of the round (a).

Uncertain points referred to committee.

If you are in doubt as to a penalty which you may have incurred, you should give your card to the committee with a full statement of the circumstances. The rules require such a statement to be in writing, and on the basis of this statement the committee will decide the point (b).

(a) Rule 38. (b) Stroke Rule 5 (3).

(3) In match play you score the match by holes won. If you lead your opponent by any number of holes, you are said to be that number of holes "up on" him and he is the same number of

Terms used in scoring match play.

holes "down to" you. If you have won the same number of holes you are "all even." The score is usually reckoned as so many holes "up" or "down," and so many "to play." That is, after finishing the thirteenth hole, if you have won four more holes than he has, you are "four up and five to play." A match is over when you or your opponent are more holes "up" than remain to be played. The remaining holes of the course are "bye holes" and may be played or not as agreed. If you are as many holes up as remain to be played, you are said to be "dormie" (a).

(a) Definition 21.

Calling  
the strokes in  
match play and  
medal play.

(4) In scoring strokes on each hole, as the necessary thing is to know how you stand in relation to your opponent, a set of terms is used which is frequently puzzling to those not used to match play. Thus, if you and your opponent have played the same number of strokes you are both "like as you lie." Whichever then plays first plays "the odd." If the same player has to play again before the other plays, his stroke is "two more," if again, "three more" and so on. His opponent then playing, if the first player has played three more, plays "one off three"; if two more, "one off two," and if the first player has merely played the odd the opponent then plays "the like." The whole system is based on a comparison of strokes.

In medal play, however, the number of the stroke is called as "playing four," "playing five" and so on (a).

(a) Definition 21.

Settling a  
halved match  
or a tie.

(5) In match play if you and your opponent finish the match "all even"

you play on hole by hole until one wins the match; but if you tie with another competitor in a medal round, you and he must play the entire round again at a time appointed by the committee, the maker of the lowest score in the play-off to be the winner. If you and he again tie in the play-off round, you and he must again play another full round. Ties in medal play cannot be decided by a single hole, under the "Rules of Golf" (a).

(a) Stroke Rule 3.

### MATCHES OF MORE THAN TWO PLAYERS.

(1) When more than two players play a match, the name of the match varies with the arrangement of the players. If two play on each side, but each side plays only one ball (the two players playing alternately) it is a "foursome." If one player plays two others, but the two play only one ball, it is a "threesome" (a). If three players play, each having his own ball, and each playing against the others it is a "three ball match." If one of the players, however, matches his own ball against the best ball of two or more others, it is a "best ball match." If four play, each playing his own ball, but divided, two on a side, each side scoring with the ball making the better score, it is a "four ball match" (b).

Names of  
matches  
including  
more than  
two players.

(a) Definition 1. (b) Rules for three ball matches, etc. Definitions 1, 2, 3.

(2) *A match playing two balls only has precedence over any other form of match and is entitled to pass through.* Three ball and four ball matches must accordingly give way whenever re-

Order of  
precedence.

quested. A single player has no standing whatever and must give way to any kind of a match, but a single player must not be confused with a "single" which is a match of two players.

As has been stated above, a match playing a shorter round loses its standing and must let any match playing a full round pass through it (a).

(a) Rule 1 (2).

**Lifting a ball when desirable.** (3) Threesomes and foursomes are governed by the ordinary rules of match play, except that partners are required to strike the ball alternately under penalty of loss of the hole in match play or disqualification in medal play (a), but three ball, best ball and four ball matches require certain additional rules.

For example, as there are several balls in play, it is provided that any player may have any ball lifted or played if he thinks that the ball is either an interference or an assistance (b).

(a) Rule 3. (b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 1.

**Ball striking another ball.** (4) Similarly, as there are several balls, if one strikes another, the one which is struck *must* be replaced without penalty (a).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 2.

**Order of play.** (5) The balls of a side may be played in the order which the side thinks best (a). If you play your ball when an opponent should have played, there is no penalty and the ball is not recalled, except on the putting green where the opponent may recall your stroke (b).

(a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 6.

(b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 3.

**If your ball strikes an opponent.** (6) If your ball strikes an opponent or is stopped or moved by him or his

caddie or clubs, that opponent shall lose the hole to the player. As regards the other opponent, the occurrence shall be treated as a "rub of the green," in a three-ball match (a). But if your ball strikes yourself or your partner or either of your caddies or clubs, you are disqualified for that hole, but your partner may continue to play (b).

- (a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 5, 7.
- (b) Three ball match, etc. Rule 8.

(7) You will be disqualified from playing a hole if you play a stroke with your partner's ball, and your partner should drop a ball at the spot and continue to play. But if this mistake is not discovered until the other side has played, your side loses the hole (a).

- (a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 9.

If you play  
your partner's  
ball.

(8) Generally speaking, if a player in a three-ball, best-ball or four-ball match does anything which would mean losing the hole in match play, he is disqualified from finishing the hole, but his disqualification does not affect his partner and applies only to that hole (a).

- (a) Three ball match, etc. Rule 10.

General rule  
for penalties.

## The Rules of Golf

**As Approved by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, September, 1912,  
and as adopted by the United States Golf Association, January 11, 1913.  
Effective February 1, 1913.**

**Together with Recommendations, Form and Make of Golf Clubs, Etiquette,  
Special Rules for Match Play Competitions, Rules for Three  
Ball, Best Ball and Four Ball Matches, Special  
Rules for Stroke Competitions.**

### PREFACE.

The United States Golf Association, in making these Rulings and Interpretations, has made few changes in the wording, or in the import, of the Rules of Golf, as adopted by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, and has only added such definitions and explanations as appeared to be called for, or suggested by custom and decisions of competent experts.

The Interpretations and Decisions marked R. & A. have been taken from the decisions as rendered by the Rules of Golf Committee of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and are used with their permission.

### DEFINITIONS.

**Side.** (1) A "side" consists either of one player or of two players. If one player play against another the match is called "a single." If two play against two, each side playing one ball, the match is called "a foursome." If one play against two playing one ball between them, the match is called a "threesome."

**Advice.** (2) "Advice" is any counsel or suggestion which could influence a player in determining the line of play, in the choice of a club, or in the method of making a stroke.

A player may ask anyone to indicate the line to the hole before the shot is played. (R. & A.)

**Course.** (3) The "Course" is the whole area within which play is permitted; more particularly, it is the ground between the holes which is specially prepared for play.

**Teeing-ground.** (4) The "teeing-ground" is the starting place for a hole. The front of each teeing-ground shall be indicated by two marks placed in a line as nearly as possible at right angles to the line of play, and the teeing ground shall include a rectangular space of the depth of two club lengths directly behind the line indicated by the two marks.

(5) "Through the green" is all ground on which play is permitted, except hazards and the putting-green of the hole that is being played. **Through the green.**

(6) A "hazard" is any bunker, water (except casual water), ditch (unless excepted by Local Rule), bush, sand, path, or road. Sand blown on to the grass, or sprinkled on the course for its preservation, bare patches, sheep tracks, snow, and ice are not hazards. **Hazard.**

Heather is not a hazard. (R. & A.)

Bent is not a hazard. (R. & A.)

Long Grass is not a hazard unless within the boundaries of a hazard. (R. & A.)

A "Bunker" is a depression in the ground where the natural soil is exposed, and sometimes top dressed with softer soil or sand. It is the duty of the Authorities in charge of the golf course to define its hazards by Local Rules. (R. & A.)

(7) "Casual water" is any temporary accumulation of water (whether caused by rainfall, flooding, or otherwise) which is not one of the ordinary and recognized hazards of the course. **Casual water.**

The definition of "water" in the term "Casual water" is any water which interferes with the lie of the ball or the stance of the player. (R. & A.)

(8) "Out of bounds" is all ground on which play is prohibited. **Out of bounds.**

(9) A ball is "out of bounds" when the greater part of it lies within a prohibited area.

(10) The "putting-green" is all ground, except hazards, within twenty yards of the hole.

(11) The hole shall be  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in diameter, and at least 4 inches deep. If a metal lining be used, it shall be sunk below the lip of the hole, and its outer diameter shall not exceed  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

(12) The term "loose impediments" denotes any obstructions not fixed or growing, and includes dung, worm-casts, mole-hills, snow and ice. **Loose Impediments.**

Loose Stones are "Loose Impediments." (R. & A.)

Rocks embedded in the ground come under the head of "things fixed." Rule 15. (R. & A.)

A sand box placed at a teeing-ground is a "loose impediment." (R. & A.)

A live worm is a "loose impediment" and may be lifted. (R. & A.)

(13) A "stroke" is the forward movement of the club made with the intention of striking the ball, or any contact between the head of the club and the **Stroke.**

**ball**, resulting in movement of the ball, except in case of a ball accidentally knocked off a tee (Rule 2 (1)).

If a ball leaves its original position when the player has taken his stance in addressing the ball and moves in the slightest degree and does not merely oscillate, it has moved, and the movement constitutes a stroke, not a penalty stroke. (R. & A.)

**Penalty stroke.** (14) A "penalty stroke" is a stroke added to the score of a side under certain rules, and does not affect the rotation of play.

**Honour.** (15) The side which plays off first from a teeing-ground is said to have the "honour."

**Teeing.** (16) In "teeing," the ball may be placed on the ground, or on sand or other substance, in order to raise it off the ground.

There is no specified method of placing a ball, and the player is at liberty to drop it. (R. & A.)

**Addressing the ball.** (17) A player has "addressed the ball" when he has taken his stance and grounded his club, or, if in a hazard, when he has taken his stance preparatory to striking at the ball.

**In play.** (18) A ball is "in play" as soon as the player has made a stroke at a teeing-ground, and it remains in play until holed out, except when lifted in accordance with the rules.

**Ball deemed to move.** (19) A ball is deemed to "move" if it leave its original position in the least degree; but it is not considered to "move" if it merely oscillate and come to rest in its original position.

**Ball, lost.** (20) A ball is "lost" if it be not found within five minutes after the search for it has begun.

**Terms used in reckoning game.** (21) The reckoning of strokes is kept by the terms—"the odd," "two more," "three more," etc., and "one off three," "one off two," "the like." The reckoning of holes is kept by the terms—so many "holes up," or "all even," and so many "to play."

A side is said to be "dormie" when it is as many holes up as there are holes remaining to be played.

**Umpire and Referee.** (22) An "umpire" decides questions of fact; a "referee" decides questions of Golfing Law.

## GENERAL AND THROUGH THE GREEN.

### RULE I.

**Mode of play.** (1) "The Game of Golf is played by two sides, each playing its own ball, with clubs made in con-

formity with the directions laid down in the clause on the 'Form and Make of Golf Clubs'."

The game consists in each side playing a ball from a teeing-ground into a hole by successive strokes. The hole is won by the side which holes its ball in fewer strokes than the opposing side, except as otherwise provided for in the Rules.

The hole is halved if both sides hole out in the same number of strokes.

(2) A match consists of one round of the course unless it be otherwise agreed. A match is won by the side which is leading by a number of holes greater than the number of holes remaining to be played. Conditions of match.

A match is halved if each side win the same number of holes.

Matches constituted of singles, threesomes, or foursomes shall have precedence of and be entitled to pass any other kind of match. Priority on the course.

A single player has no standing, and shall always give way to a match of any kind.

Any match playing a whole round shall be entitled to pass a match playing a shorter round.

If a match fail to keep its place on the green, and lose in distance more than one clear hole on the players in front, it may be passed, on request being made.

Two players playing a single ball are treated as a single player. (R. & A.)

## RULE II.

(1) A match begins by each side playing a ball from the first teeing-ground. Priority on the teeing-ground.

A ball played from outside the limits of the teeing-ground may be at once recalled by the opposing side, and may be re-tee'd without penalty.

If a ball, when not in play, fall off a tee, or be knocked off a tee by the player in addressing it, it may be re-tee'd without penalty; if the ball be struck when so moving, no penalty shall be incurred.

In Stroke Competition if a competitor play his first stroke from outside the limits of the teeing ground, he shall count that stroke, tee a ball, and play his second stroke from within these limits. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification. (R. & A.)

(2) The option of taking the honour at the first teeing-ground shall, if necessary, be decided by lot. The honour.

A ball played by a player when his opponent should have had the honour may be at once recalled by the opposing side, and may be re-teeed without penalty.

The side which wins a hole shall take the honour at the next teeing-ground. If a hole has been halved, the side which had the honour at the previous teeing-ground shall retain it.

On beginning a new match, the winner of the long match in the previous round shall take the honour; if the previous long match was halved, the side which last won a hole shall take the honour.

### RULE III.

**Order of play in threesome and foursome.**

In a threesome or foursome the partners shall strike off alternately from the teeing-grounds, and shall strike alternately during the play of each hole.

If a player play when his partner should have played, his side shall lose the hole.

In Stroke Competition violation of this Rule is disqualification. (R. & A.)

In Match Play, loss of the hole. (R. & A.)

A penalty stroke does not affect the rotation of play. (R. & A.)

### RULE IV.

**Asking advice.**

(1) A player may not ask for nor willingly receive advice from any one except his own caddie, his partner or his partner's caddie.

**Information as to strokes played.**

(2) A player is entitled at any time during the play of a hole to ascertain from his opponent the number of strokes the latter has played; if the opponent give wrong information as to the number of strokes he has played, he shall lose the hole unless he correct his mistake before the player has played another stroke.

An exception to this Rule is that anyone can indicate the line to the hole. (R. & A.)

In Stroke Competition the penalty is disqualification. (R. & A.)

In Match Play the penalty is the loss of the hole. (R. & A.)

**Advice from forecaddie.**

(3) A player may employ a forecaddie, but may not receive advice from him.

In Match Play the penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

In Stroke Competition the penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

(4) When playing through the green, or from a hazard, a player may have the line to the hole indicated to him, but no mark shall be placed, nor shall anyone stand on the proposed line, in order to indicate it, while the stroke is being made.

Indicating  
line of play.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play.

The penalty for a breach of this rule in Stroke Competition shall be the loss of two strokes.

### RULE V.

The ball must be fairly struck at with the head of the club, not pushed, scraped nor spooned.

Ball to be fairly  
struck at.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play.

The penalty for a breach of this rule in Stroke Competition shall be two strokes.

### RULE VI.

A ball must be played wherever it lies or the hole be given up, except as otherwise provided for in the Rules and Local Rules.

Ball played  
wherever it lies.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition. (See Rule 2, Stroke Competition.)

### RULE VII.

When the balls are in play, the ball farther from the hole shall be played first. Through the green, or in a hazard, if a player play when his opponent should have played, the opponent may at once recall the stroke. A ball so recalled shall be dropped as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty.

The ball farther  
from hole  
played first.

For teeing ground, see Rule 2 (2); for putting green, see Rule 31 (2).

### RULE VIII.

A ball shall be dropped in the following manner:

How to drop a ball.

The player himself shall drop it. He shall face the hole, stand erect, and drop the ball behind him over his shoulder.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

If, in the act of dropping, the ball touch the player, he shall incur no penalty, and, if it roll into

a hazard; the player may re-drop the ball without penalty.

#### RULE IX.

**Ball not to be touched except in addressing, for identification.**

(1) A ball in play may not be touched before the hole is played out, except as provided for in the Rules.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be one stroke in Match or Stroke Competition.

The player may, without penalty, touch his ball with his club in the act of addressing it, provided he does not move the ball. A ball in play may, with the opponent's consent, be lifted for the purpose of identification, but it must be carefully replaced.

If in searching for a ball a player or his caddie move it, the penalty is the loss of one stroke in Match or Stroke Play. (R. & A.)

**Ball moved by opponent's ball.**

(2) If the player's ball move the opponent's ball through the green, or in a hazard, the opponent, if he choose, may drop a ball, without penalty, as near as possible to the place where his ball lay, but this must be done before another stroke is played by either side.

#### RULE X.

**Removal of irregularities of surface.**

In playing through the green, irregularities of surface which could in any way affect the player's stroke shall not be removed nor pressed down by the player, his partner or either of their caddies; a player is, however, always entitled to place his feet firmly on the ground when taking his stance.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

#### RULE XI.

**Removal of obstructions.**

Any flag-stick, guide-flag, movable guide-post, wheelbarrow, tool, roller, grass-cutter, box, vehicle or similar obstruction may be removed. A ball moved in removing such an obstruction shall be replaced without penalty. A ball lying on or touching such an obstruction, or lying on or touching clothes, or nets, or ground under repair or covered up or opened for the purpose of the upkeep of the course, or lying in one of the holes; or in a guide-flag hole, or in a hole made by the greenkeeper, may be lifted and dropped without penalty as near

as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer to the hole. A ball lifted in a hazard under such circumstances shall be dropped in the hazard.

If a ball lie on or within a club's length of a drain-cover, water-pipe or hydrant, located on the course, it may be lifted and dropped without penalty, as near as possible to the place where it lay, but not nearer the hole—as near as possible shall mean—"within a club's length." If it be impossible for want of space or other cause for a player to drop the ball in conformity with this interpretation, he shall place the ball as nearly as possible within the limits laid down in this interpretation, but not nearer the hole. (U. S. G. A.)

A pile or mound of cut grass resulting from the mowing of the course or any other material piled for removal is considered to be upkeep. A ball lodging in or lying on such an obstruction may be lifted and dropped without penalty. (U. S. G. A.)

## RULE XII.

(1) Any loose impediment lying within a club length of the ball and not being in or touching a hazard may be removed without penalty; if the ball move after any such loose impediment has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused the ball to move and the penalty shall be one stroke in both Match and Stroke Competition.

Removal of loose  
impediments.

(2) A loose impediment lying more than a club length from the ball may not be moved under penalty of the loss of the hole in Match Play and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition, unless the loose impediment lie on the putting green. (See Rule 28 (1).)

(3) When a ball is in play, if a player, or his partner, or either of their caddies, accidentally move his or their ball, or by touching anything cause it to move, the penalty shall be one stroke in both Match and Stroke Competition.

Ball accidentally  
moved.

(4) If a ball in play move after the player has grounded his club in the act of addressing it, or, if a ball in play being in a hazard move after the player has taken his stance to play it, he shall be deemed to have caused it to move, and the penalty shall be one stroke in both Match and Stroke Competition.

Ball moving after  
grounded.

NOTE.—If the player has lifted a loose impediment, see Rules 12 (1) and 28 (1), and the ball has not moved until the player has grounded his

club, he shall only be deemed to have caused the ball to move under Section (4) of this Rule, and the penalty shall be one stroke in both Match and Stroke Competition.

A mole-hill or mole-track may be removed from the fair green in any way which will not unnecessarily interfere with the surface of the green. (U. S. G. A.)

### RULE XIII.

**Playing a moving ball.** A player shall not play while his ball is moving, under the penalty of the loss of the hole in Match Play and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition, except in the case of a teed ball (Rule 2), or a ball struck twice (Rule 14), or a ball in water (Rule 26).

When the ball only begins to move while the player is making his backward or forward swing, he shall incur no penalty under this Rule, but he is not exempted from the provisions of Rule 12 (1), or Rule 28 (1), and of Rule 12 (3) and (4).

### RULE XIV.

**Striking ball twice.** If a player, when making a stroke, in both Match and Stroke Competition, strike the ball twice, the penalty shall be one stroke, but he shall incur no further penalty by reason of his having played while his ball was moving.

### RULE XV.

**Moving or bending fixed or growing objects.** Before striking at a ball in play, a player shall not move, bend, nor break anything fixed or growing, except so far as is necessary to enable him fairly to take his stance in addressing the ball, or in making his backward or forward swing. The club may only be grounded lightly, and not pressed on the ground.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

A player may take a practice swing or swings after the ball is in play, more than a club's length from the ball. (U. S. G. A.)

In grounding a club, a player may only ground his club lightly. Drawing it back and forward across the line of play is illegal and entails a penalty of the loss of the hole in Match Play and a penalty of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

Undue pressure in grounding a club entails a like penalty. (R. & A.)

## RULE XVI.

When the balls lie within a club length of each other through the green or in a hazard, the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay.

Balls within a club length of each other.

If either ball be accidentally moved in complying with this Rule, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball so moved shall be replaced.

If the lie of the lifted ball be altered in playing the other ball, the lifted ball may be placed as near as possible to the place where it lay and in a lie similar to that which it originally occupied.

## RULE XVII.

(1) If a ball *in motion* be stopped or deflected by any agency outside the match, or by a forecaddie, it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from the spot where it lies.

Moving ball stopped.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

(2) If a ball *lodges in anything moving*, a ball shall be dropped, or if on the putting-green, placed, as near as possible to the place where the object was when the ball lodged in it, without penalty.

Ball lodging in anything moving.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

(3) If a ball *at rest* be displaced by any agency outside the match, except wind, the player shall drop a ball as near as possible to the place where it lay, without penalty; and if the ball be displaced on the putting-green, it shall be replaced without penalty.

Ball at rest displaced by outside agency.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

## RULE XVIII.

If a player's ball, when in motion, be interfered with in any way by an opponent, or his caddie, or his clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole.

Ball interfered with by opponent, etc.

If a player's ball, when at rest, be moved by an opponent, or his caddie or his clubs, the

opponents side shall lose the hole, except as provided for in Rules 9 (2), 16, 22 (3), 31 (1), 32 (2), and 33

#### RULE XIX.

**Ball striking the player, etc.**

If a player's ball strike, or be stopped by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies or their clubs, his side shall lose the hole in Match Play, and the loss of one stroke in Stroke Competition, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1).

#### RULE XX.

**Playing opponent's ball.** (1) If a player play the opponent's ball his side shall lose the hole in Match Play unless:

(a) The opponent then play the player's ball, in which case the penalty is cancelled in Match Play, and the hole shall be played out with the balls thus exchanged.

(b) The mistake occur through wrong information given by an opponent or his caddie, in which case there shall be no penalty in Match Play; if the mistake be discovered before the opponent has played, it shall be rectified by dropping a ball as near as possible to the place where the opponent's ball lay.

In Stroke Competition, if a Competitor play a stroke with a ball other than his own, he shall incur no penalty, provided that he then plays his own ball, but if he plays two consecutive strokes with a wrong ball, he shall be disqualified.

In a hazard, if a Competitor play more than one stroke with a ball other than his own, and the mistake be discovered before he has played a stroke with the wrong ball from outside the limits of the hazard, he shall incur no penalty provided he then plays his own ball. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification. (See Rule 8, Rules for play in Stroke Competition.)

*On the putting-green the ball shall be replaced.*

**Playing ball outside the match.**

(2) If a player in Match Play play a stroke with the ball of anyone not engaged in the match, and the mistake be discovered and intimated to his opponent before his opponent has played his next stroke, there shall be no penalty; if the mistake be not discovered and so intimated until after the opponent has played his next stroke, the player's side shall lose the hole.

#### RULE XXI.

**Ball lost.** If a ball be "lost," except in water, casual water, or out of bounds, the player's side shall lose the

hole, unless it is afterwards discovered that the opponent's ball is also lost, when the hole shall be halved.

In Stroke Competition see Rule 12, Rules for Stroke Competition.

### RULE XXII.

(1) If a ball lie in fog, bent, bushes, long grass, or the like, only so much thereof shall be touched as will enable the player to find his ball.

**Looking for ball  
in bent, etc.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of a stroke in both Match Play and Stroke Competition.

(2) If a ball be completely covered by sand, only so much thereof may be removed as will enable the player to see the top of the ball; if the ball be touched in removing the sand, no penalty shall be incurred.

**In sand.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

(3) If a player or his caddie when searching for an opponent's ball accidentally touch or move it, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball, if moved, shall be replaced.

**Accidentally  
moved by opponent  
in search.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

### RULE XXIII.

(1) If a ball lie out of bounds, the player shall play his next stroke as nearly as possible at the spot from which the ball which is out of bounds was played. If the ball was played out of bounds from the teeing-ground the player may tee a ball for his next stroke; in every other case the ball shall be dropped.

**Ball out of bounds.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and disqualification in Stroke Competition.

If it is doubtful that a ball be out of bounds, the player who played it is not entitled to presume that it is out of bounds until he has made a search of five minutes for it. Meanwhile his opponent may make a search of five minutes for the ball within bounds, and if the ball is not found within that time, the player who struck the ball shall be given the benefit of the doubt, and the ball shall be considered "out of bounds." (U. S. G. A.)

(2) In order to save delay, if a player after making a stroke be doubtful whether his ball is out of bounds, he may drop it and play it again.

**Provisional ball  
played.**

bounds or not, he may play another ball as provided for in paragraph (1) of this Rule, but if it be discovered that the first ball is not out of bounds, it shall continue in play without penalty.

On reaching the place where the first ball is likely to be, if the player or his opponent be still in doubt, the player is not entitled to presume that the first ball is out of bounds till he has made a search of five minutes.

**Ascertaining location of ball.** (3) A player has the right at any time of ascertaining whether his opponent's ball is out of bounds or not, before his opponent can compel him to continue his play.

**Standing out of bounds.** (4) A player may stand out of bounds to play a ball lying within bounds.

## RULE XXIV.

**all unfit for play.** If a ball split into separate pieces, another ball may be dropped where any piece lies. If a ball crack or becomes unfit for play, the player may change it on intimating to his opponent his intention to do so. Mud adhering to a ball shall not be considered as making it unfit for play.

Cleaning a ball when in play entails a penalty of disqualification in Stroke Competition and the loss of the hole in Match Play, except under special rulings of Local Rules by Committee in charge. (U. S. G. A.)

## HAZARDS AND CASUAL WATER.

### RULE XXV.

**Conditions of play in hazards.** When a ball lies in or touches a hazard, nothing shall be done which can in any way improve its lie; the club shall not touch the ground, nor shall anything be touched or moved, before the player strikes at the ball, subject to the following exceptions: (1) The player may place his feet firmly on the ground for the purpose of taking his stance; (2) in addressing the ball, or in the backward or forward swing, any grass, bent, bush, or other growing substance, or the side of a bunker, wall, paling, or other immovable obstacle may be touched; (3) steps or planks placed in a hazard by the Green Committee for access to or egress from such hazard, or any obstruction mentioned in Rule 11, may be removed, and if a ball be moved in so doing, it shall be replaced without penalty; (4) any loose

impediment may be lifted from the putting-green; (5) the player shall be entitled to find his ball as provided for by Rule 22.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

A recognized water hazard cannot be "out of bounds." (R. & A.)

## RULE XXVI.

When a ball is in water, a player may, without penalty, strike at it while it is moving, but he must not delay to make his stroke in order to allow the wind or current to better the position of the ball, under penalty of the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

**Ball moving in water.**

## RULE XXVII.

(1) If a ball lie or be lost in a recognized water hazard (whether the ball lie in water or not), or in casual water in a hazard, the player may drop a ball under penalty of one stroke in Match Play or Stroke Competition, either (a) behind the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball crossed the margin of the hazard between himself and the hole, or (b) in the hazard, keeping the spot at which the ball entered the water between himself and the hole.

**Ball in water hazard.**

**Ball in casual water in hazard.**

Ice on the putting-green or through the green is considered "casual water." (R. & A.)

(2) If a ball lie or be lost in casual water through the green, the player may drop a ball without penalty within two club lengths of the margin, as near as possible to the spot where the ball lay, but not nearer to the hole.

**Ball in casual water through the green.**

If a ball when dropped roll into the water, it may be redropped without penalty.

(3) If a ball on the putting-green lie in casual water, or if casual water intervene between a ball lying on the putting-green and the hole, the ball may be played where it lies, or it may be lifted without penalty and placed by hand, either within two club lengths directly behind the spot from which the ball was lifted, or in the nearest position to that spot which is not nearer to the hole and which affords a putt to the hole without casual water intervening.

**Ball in casual water on the putting green.**

**Water interfering with stance.**

(4) A ball lying so near the casual water that the water interferes with the player's stance may be treated as if it lay in casual water, under the preceding Section of this Rule.

**Want of space to drop.**

(5) If it be impossible, from want of space in which to play, or from any other cause, for a player to drop a ball in conformity with Sections (1) and (2) of this Rule, or to place it in conformity with Section (3), he shall "drop" or "place" as nearly as possible within the limits laid down in these Sections, but not nearer to the hole.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

## PUTTING GREEN.

### RULE XXVIII.

**Removal of loose impediments.**

(1) Any loose impediment may be lifted from the putting-green, irrespective of the position of the player's ball. If the player's ball, when on the putting-green, move after any loose impediment lying within six inches of it has been touched by the player, his partner, or either of their caddies, the player shall be deemed to have caused it to move and the penalty shall be one stroke, in both Match Play and Stroke Competition.

**Removal of dung, etc.**

(2) Dung, wormcasts, snow and ice may be scraped aside with a club, but the club must not be laid with more than its own weight upon the ground, nor must anything be pressed down either with the club or in any other way.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule in Match Play is the loss of the hole, and in Stroke Competition the loss of two strokes.

Under Rule 28 (1) the hand may in all cases be used to lift "Loose Impediments." In the case of certain "Loose Impediments" specified in Rule 28 (2), it is also permissible to make use of a club in order to scrape them aside. As loose leaves are not among these impediments specified in Rule 28 (2), they must be lifted. (R. & A.)

**Touching line to putt.**

(3) The line of the putt must not be touched, except by placing the club immediately in front of the ball in the act of addressing it, and as above authorized.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

It is not permissible to touch the ground behind the hole in order to point out the line of a putt. (R. & A.)

### RULE XXIX.

(1) When the player's ball is on the putting-green, the player's caddie, his partner, or his partner's caddie may, before the stroke is played, point out the direction for putting, but in doing this they shall not touch the ground on the proposed line of the putt. No mark shall be placed anywhere on the putting-green.

**Direction for putting.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

(2) Any player or caddie engaged in the match may stand at the hole, but no player or caddie shall endeavor, by moving or otherwise, to influence the action of the wind upon the ball.

**Shielding ball from wind.**

A player is, however, always entitled to send his own caddie to stand at the hole while he plays his stroke.

Either side may refuse to allow a person who is not engaged in the match to stand at the hole.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

### RULE XXX.

When the player's ball lies on the putting-green, he shall not play until the opponent's ball is at rest.

**Opponent's ball to be at rest.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

### RULE XXXI.

(1) When the balls lie within six inches of each other on the putting-green (the distance to be measured from their nearest points), the ball lying nearer to the hole may, at the option of either the player or the opponent, be lifted until the other ball is played, and the lifted ball shall then be replaced as near as possible to the place where it lay.

**Ball within six inches lifted.**

If either ball be accidentally moved in complying with this Rule, no penalty shall be incurred, and the ball so moved shall be replaced.

A player is laid a stymie if on the putting-green the opponent's ball lies in the line of his putt to the hole, provided the balls be not within six inches of each other.

(2) On the putting-green, if a player play when his opponent should have played, the stroke may

**Playing out of turn.**

**be at once recalled by the opponent, and the ball replaced.**

**NOTE.—**For a ball which is displaced on a putting-green see Rule 17 (2) and (3). For a player playing the opponent's ball on the putting-green see Rule 20 (1). For casual water on a putting-green see Rule 27 (3).

**Casual water.**

### RULE XXXII.

**Removal of flag-stick.** (1) Either side is entitled to have the flag-stick removed when approaching the hole; if a player's ball strike the flag-stick, which has been so removed by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies, his side shall lose the hole in Match Play, and the loss of two strokes in Stroke Competition.

If the ball rest against the flag-stick which is in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the flag-stick, and, if the ball fall into the hole, the player shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

In Stroke Competition when a ball lying within 20 yards of the hole is played and strikes, or is stopped by the flag-stick or the person standing at the hole, the penalty shall be two strokes. (R. & A.)

**Displacing and placing of balls.**

(2) If the player's ball knock the opponent's ball into the hole, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

If the player's ball move the opponent's ball, the opponent, if he choose, may replace it; but this must be done before another stroke is played by either side.

If the player's ball stop on the spot formerly occupied by the opponent's ball, and the opponent declare his intention to replace his ball, the player shall first play another stroke, after which the opponent shall replace and play his ball.

See Rule 13. Rules for Stroke Competitions for penalty in Stroke Competitions.

**Ball on lip of hole.**

(3) If the player has holed out and the opponent then plays to the lip of the hole, the player may not knock the ball away, but the opponent, if asked, shall play his next stroke without delay. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be the loss of the hole.

If the opponent's ball lie on the lip of the hole, the player, after holing out, may knock the ball

away, claiming the hole if holing at the like, and the half if holing at the odd, provided that the player's ball does not strike the opponent's ball and set it in motion; if the player neglect to knock away the opponent's ball, and it fall into the hole, the opponent shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke.

#### RULE XXXIII.

When a player has holed out and his opponent has been left with a stroke for the half, nothing that the player who has holed out can do shall deprive him of the half which he has already gained.

**Penalty of loss of hole qualified by half previously gained.**

#### GENERAL PENALTY.

#### RULE XXXIV.

Where no penalty for the breach of a Rule is **Loss of the hole.** stated, the penalty shall be the loss of the hole.

#### DISPUTES.

#### RULE XXXV.

An umpire or referee, see definition 22, when appointed, shall take cognizance of any breach of rule that he may observe, whether he be appealed to on the point or not.

**Duties of umpire or referee.**

#### RULE XXXVI.

If a dispute arise on any point, a claim must be made before the players strike off from the next teeing-ground, or, in the case of the last hole of the round, before they leave the putting-green. If no umpire or referee has been appointed, the players have the right of determining to whom the point shall be referred, but should they not agree, either side may have it referred officially through the secretary of the club, to the Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association, whose decision shall be final. If the point in dispute be not covered by the Rules of Golf, the arbiters shall decide it by equity.

**Claims, when and how made.**

If the players have agreed to an **umpire or referee,** they must abide by his decision.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL RULES.

When necessary, local rules should be made for **Special hazards or conditions.** such obstructions as rushes, trees, hedges, fixed

seats, fences, gates, railways, and walls, for such difficulties as rabbit scrapes, hoof marks and other damage caused to the course by animals, for such local conditions as the existence of mud which may be held to interfere with the proper playing of the game and for the penalty to be imposed in the case of a ball which lies out of bounds.

**Ball: when dropped, when placed.** When a ball is lifted under a local rule, as in the case of a ball lifted from a putting-green other than that of the hole which is being played, the Rules of Golf Committee recommends that if it is to be played from "through the green" it should be *dropped*; if it is to be played on the putting-green of the hole that is being played, it should be *placed*.

### FORM AND MAKE OF GOLF CLUBS.

The United States Golf Association will not sanction any substantial departure from the traditional and accepted form and make of golf clubs, which, in its opinion, consists of a plain shaft and a head which does not contain any mechanical contrivance, such as springs.\* It also regards as illegal the use of such clubs as those of the mallet-headed type, or such clubs as have the neck so bent as to produce a similar effect.

The shaft of a putter may be fixed at the heel or at any other point in the head.

The term mallet-headed, as above used, when applied to putters does not embrace putters of the so-called Schematic type. (U. S. G. A.)

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\* The use of Spalding's Hollow Steel-Faced Clubs  
is permitted.

## Etiquette of Golf

1. No one should stand close to or directly behind the ball, move, or talk, when a player is making a stroke.

On the putting-green no one should stand beyond the hole in the line of a player's stroke.

2. The player who has the honour should be allowed to play before his opponent tees his ball.

3. No player should play from the tee until the party in front have played their second strokes and are out of range, nor play up to the putting-green till the party in front have holed out and moved away.

4. Players who have holed out should not try their putts over again when other players are following them.

5. Players looking for a lost ball should allow other matches coming up to pass them; they should signal to the players following them to pass, and having given such a signal, they should not continue their play until these players have passed and are out of reach.

6. Turf cut or displaced by a player should be at once replaced and pressed down with the foot.

7. A player should carefully fill up all holes made by himself in a bunker.

8. Players should see that their caddies do not injure the holes by standing close to them when the ground is soft.

9. A player who has incurred a penalty stroke should intimate the fact to his opponent as soon as possible.

## Special Rules for Match Play Competitions

### RULE I.

On the putting-green, if the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole play first, his ball shall be at once replaced.

The penalty for a breach of this rule shall be the disqualification of both competitors.

### RULE II.

A competitor shall not waive any penalty incurred by his opponent, under penalty of the loss of the hole.

### RULE III.

Competitors shall not agree to exclude the operation of any Rule, or Local Rule, under penalty of disqualification.

The Rules of Golf Committee recommends that players should not concede putts to their opponents.

The Executive Committee of the United States Golf Association recommends that in Match Play, singles, three-fourths of the difference between the handicaps be allowed, and that in Match Play, foursomes, three-eighths of the difference of the combined handicaps be allowed.

## Rules for Three-Ball, Best Ball, and Four-Ball Matches

### DEFINITIONS.

- (1) When three players play against each other, each playing his own ball, the match is called a three-ball match.
- (2) When one player plays his ball against the best ball of two or more players, the match is called a best ball match.
- (3) When two players play their better ball against the better ball of two other players, the match is called a four-ball match.

### GENERAL.

#### RULE I.

Any player may have any ball in the match lifted or played, at the option of its owner, if he consider that it might interfere with or be of assistance to a player or side, but this should only be done before the player has played his stroke.

#### RULE II.

If a player's ball move any other ball in the match, the moved ball must be replaced as near as possible to the spot where it lay, without penalty.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule is the loss of the hole in Match Play and disqualification in Stroke Competition.

#### RULE III.

Through the green a player shall incur no penalty for playing when an opponent should have done so, and the stroke shall not be recalled.

On the putting-green the stroke may be recalled by an opponent, but no penalty shall be incurred.

### THREE-BALL MATCHES.

#### RULE IV.

During a three-ball match if no player is entitled at a teeing-ground to claim the honour from both opponents, the same order of striking shall be followed as at the last teeing-ground.

**RULE V.**

In a three-ball match, if a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddie, or clubs, that opponent shall lose the hole to the player. As regards the other opponent the occurrence shall be treated as a rub of the green.

**BEST BALL AND FOUR-BALL MATCHES.****RULE VI.**

Balls belonging to the same side may be played in the order the side deems best.

**RULE VII.**

If a player's ball strike, or be stopped, or moved by an opponent or an opponent's caddie, or clubs, the opponent's side shall lose the hole in Match Play.

In Stroke Competition it is a Rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from where it lies except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1). See Stroke Rule 10 (1).

**RULE VIII.**

If a player's ball (the player being one of a side) strike or be stopped by himself, or his partner, or either of their caddies or clubs, only that player shall be disqualified for that hole.

**RULE IX.**

If a player play a stroke with his partner's ball, and the mistake be discovered and intimated to the other side before an opponent has played another stroke, the player shall be disqualified for that hole, and his partner shall drop a ball as near as possible to the spot from which his ball was played, without penalty. If the mistake be not discovered till after the opponent has played a stroke, the player's side shall lose the hole in Match Play and the player who violated this rule shall be disqualified for that hole in Stroke Competition.

**RULE X.**

In all other cases where a player would by the Rules of Golf incur the loss of the hole, he shall be disqualified for that hole, but the disqualification shall not apply to his partner.

## Special Rules for Stroke Competitions

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### RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF STROKE COMPETITIONS.

Wherever the word Committee is used in these Committee defined. Rules, it refers to the Committee in charge of the Competition.

#### RULE I.

(1) In Stroke Competitions the competitor who holes the stipulated round or rounds in the fewest strokes shall be the winner. The winner.

The Rules of Golf Committee is of opinion that it is hardly possible to play Match and Score Play at the same time in a satisfactory manner, or without infringing Rules. (R. & A.)

(2) Competitors shall play in couples; if from any cause there be a single competitor, the Committee shall either provide him with a player who shall mark for him, or select a marker for him and allow him to compete alone. The order and times of starting should, when possible, be determined by ballot. Order of play.

Stroke Rule 1 (2) does not permit more than two competitors to play together. (R. & A.)

#### RULE II.

(1) Competitors shall start in the order and at the times arranged by the Committee. They shall not discontinue play nor delay to start on account of bad weather, or for any other reason whatever, except such as the Committee may consider satisfactory. Not to discontinue play in bad weather.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

(2) If the Committee consider that the course is not in a playable condition, or that insufficient light renders the proper playing of the game impossible, it shall at any time have power to declare the day's play null and void. Course unplayable.

## RULE III.

**Ties, how and when decided.** If the lowest scores be made by two or more competitors, the tie or ties shall be decided by another round to be played on the same day; but if the Committee determine that this is inexpedient or impossible, it shall appoint a day and time for the decision of the tie or ties.

Should an uneven number of competitors tie, their names shall be drawn by ballot and placed upon a list; the competitors shall then play in couples in the order in which their names appear. The single competitor shall be provided for by the Committee, either under Rule 1 (2), or by allowing three competitors to play together, if their unanimous consent has been obtained.

## RULE IV.

**New holes.** (1) New holes should be made on the day on which Stroke Competitions begin.  
**practice on day of competition.** (2) On the day of the competition, before starting, no competitor shall play on, or on to, any of the putting-greens, nor shall he intentionally play at any hole of the stipulated round which is within his reach, under penalty of disqualification.

When a Competition is continued on two or more days, Competitors who practice on the second or following days cannot be deemed to have infringed Stroke Rule 4 (2), which refers to play "before starting," i. e., before the player starts in the Competition. (R. & A.)

## RULE V.

**The scores, how kept.** (1) The score for each hole shall be kept by a marker or by each competitor noting the other's score. Should more than one marker keep a score, each shall sign the part of the score for which he is responsible. The scores should be called out after each hole. On completion of the stipulated round the card shall be signed by the person who has marked it, and the competitor shall see that it is handed in as soon as reasonably possible. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Scoring cards should be issued with the date and the player's name entered on the card.

**A caddie cannot be considered a "marker."** Under urgent and exceptional conditions, however, the Committee may alter this interpretation. (R. & A.)

(2) Competitors must satisfy themselves before the cards are handed in that the scores for each hole are correctly marked, as no alteration can be made on any card after it has been returned. If it be found that a competitor has returned a score lower than that actually played, he shall be disqualified. For the additions of the scores marked the Committee shall be responsible.

Marking and addition of scores.

(3) If, on the completion of the stipulated round, a player is doubtful whether he has incurred a penalty at any hole, he may enclose his scoring card with a written statement of the circumstances to the Committee, who shall decide what penalty, if any, has been incurred.

Committee to decide doubtful penalties.

## RULES FOR PLAY IN STROKE COMPETITIONS.

### RULE VI.

A competitor shall not ask for nor willingly receive advice from anyone except his caddie. **Advice.**

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

### RULE VII.

(1) Competitors should strike off from the first teeing ground in the order in which their names appear upon the starting list. Thereafter the honour shall be taken as in match play, but if a competitor, by mistake, play out of turn, no penalty shall be incurred, and the stroke cannot be recalled.

Order of starting —the honour.

(2) If at any hole a competitor play his first stroke from outside the limits of the teeing ground, he shall count that stroke, tee a ball, and play his second stroke from within these limits.

Playing outside limits of teeing ground.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

### RULE VIII.

(1) A competitor must hole out with his own ball at every hole. The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

Must hole out with own ball.

(2) If a competitor play a stroke with a ball other than his own he shall incur no penalty provided he then play his own ball; but if he plays two

Playing two consecutive strokes with wrong ball.

consecutive strokes with a wrong ball, he shall be disqualified.

**Exception in  
hazards.**

(3) In a hazard if a competitor play more than one stroke with a ball other than his own, and the mistake be discovered before he has played a stroke with the wrong ball from outside the limits of the hazard, he shall incur no penalty provided he then play his own ball.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

### RULE IX.

**Ball striking the  
player.**

If a competitor's ball strike or be stopped by himself, his clubs or his caddie, the penalty shall be one stroke, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1).

### RULE X.

**Ball striking or  
moved by another  
competitor.**

(1) If a competitor's ball strike or be stopped by another competitor, or his clubs, or his caddie, it is a rub of the green, and the ball shall be played from where it lies, except as provided for in Stroke Rule 13 (1). If a competitor's ball which is at rest be accidentally moved by another competitor, or his caddie, or his clubs, or his ball, or any outside agency except wind, it shall be replaced as near as possible to the spot where it lay.

The penalty for a breach of this Rule shall be disqualification.

**Allowed to lift  
another compet-  
itor's ball.**

(2) A competitor may have any other player's ball played or lifted, at the option of its owner, if he finds that it interferes with his play.

### RULE XI.

**Lifting ball under  
two strokes  
penalty.**

(1) A ball may be lifted from any place on the course under penalty of two strokes. If a player lift a ball in accordance with this rule, he shall tee and play a ball behind the place from which the ball was lifted; if this be impossible, he shall tee and play a ball as near as possible to the place from which the ball was lifted, but not nearer to the hole.

In preparing a tee as above authorized, the player is exempted from the restrictions imposed by Rule 15.

The penalty for a breach of this Section of the Rule shall be disqualification.

(2) For the purpose of identification, a competitor may at any time lift and carefully replace his ball in the presence of the player with whom he is competing.

The penalty for a breach of this Section of the Rule shall be one stroke.

### RULE XII.

If a ball be "lost" (except in water, casual water or out of bounds), the competitor shall, whether he has played from "through the green" or from a hazard, return as near as possible to the spot from which the ball was struck, and there tee a ball under penalty of one stroke.

[Under this Rule a ball shall only be considered lost, when it has not been found after a search of five minutes.]

It is usual to frame Local Rules for Special Hazards in the following way, viz: "If a ball lie or be lost in, etc., or to treat the hazard as "out of bounds." (R. & A.)

### RULE XIII.

(1) When a competitor's ball lying within twenty yards of the hole is played and strikes or is stopped by the flag-stick or the person standing at the hole, the penalty shall be two strokes.

Neglect on the part of the person standing at the hole does not exempt the Competitor from incurring the penalty. (R. & A.)

(2) When both balls are on the putting-green, if a competitor's ball strike the ball of the player with whom he is competing, the competitor shall incur a penalty of one stroke, and the ball which was struck shall be at once replaced; see Stroke Rule 10 (1).

(3) The competitor whose ball is the farther from the hole may have the ball which is nearer to the hole lifted or played at the option of its owner. If the latter refuse to comply with this Rule when requested to do so, he shall be disqualified.

(4) If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole consider that his ball might be of assistance to the player with whom he is competing, he should lift it or play first.

(5) If the competitor whose ball is the nearer to the hole lift his ball while the player's ball is in motion, he shall incur a penalty of one stroke.

Lifting for identification.

**Ball lost.**

Play within 20 yards of hole.

Ball striking flag-stick, etc.

Ball striking fellow-competitor's ball.

Nearer ball may be lifted.

Ball nearer hole of assistance to player.

Ball lifted when player's ball is in motion.

**Ball lifted before holed out.**

(6) If a competitor or his caddie pick up his ball from the putting-green before it is holed out (except as provided for above), he shall, before he has struck off from the next tee, or, in the case of the last hole on the ground, before he has left the putting-green, be permitted to replace the ball under penalty of two strokes.

#### RULE XIV.

**General penalty.** Where in the Rules of Golf the penalty for the breach of any Rule is the loss of the hole, in stroke competitions the penalty shall be the loss of two strokes, except where otherwise provided for in these Special Rules.

#### RULE XV.

**General rule.** The Rules of Golf, so far as they are not in variance with these Special Rules, shall apply to stroke competitions.

#### RULE XVI.

**Disputes, how decided.** If a dispute arise on any point it shall be decided by the Committee, whose decision shall be final unless an appeal be made to the Executive Committee, as provided for in Rule 36.

## Rules for Bogey Competitions

A Bogey competition is a series of Stroke Competitions in which play is against a fixed score at each hole of the stipulated round or rounds, and the winner is the competitor who is most successful in the aggregate of these competitions. The rules for stroke competitions shall apply with the following exceptions:

- 1—Any hole for which a competitor makes no return shall be regarded as a loss. The marker shall only be responsible for the marking of the correct number of strokes at each hole at which a competitor makes a score either equal to or less than the fixed score.
- 2—Any breach of rule which entails the penalty of disqualification shall only disqualify the competitor for the hole at which the breach occurred; but a competitor shall not be exempted from the general disqualification imposed by Stroke Rules 2 (1), 4 (2) and 5 (1) and (2).

NOTE—A scale showing the handicap allowance and indicating the holes at which strokes are to be given or taken shall be printed on the back of every scoring card.

The United States Golf Association recommends that clubs continue to follow the custom of allowing each competitor three-quarters of his full handicap.

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Strokes played by opponent... 4 (2)		Winner .....	1
Stymie .....	31	Honour .....	2 (2)
Tee, preparing after lifting*.. 11 (1)		Stroke competitions*.....	1 (1)
Teeing—Definition—Page 162 (16).		Worm casts, putting-green.....	28 (2)
Teeing-ground—Definition—Page 160 (4).		Wrong ball, opponent's.....	20 (1)
Ball moving off tee.....	2 (1)	Wrong ball, outside match.....	20 (2)
Ball out of bounds from.....	23 (1)	Wrong ball, outside match*....	8 (2, 3)
Beginning match.....	2 (1)	Wrong hole, ball lying in.....	11
Honour .....	2 (2)	Wrong information from oppo- nent, etc.....	20 (1 b)
Out of turn.....	2 (2)		

The references with an asterisk (\*) apply to Rules for Stroke Competitions.

## Glossary of Technical Terms Employed in the Game of Golf

**Addressing the ball**—Putting one's self in position to strike the ball.

**Approach**—When the player is sufficiently near the hole to be able to drive the ball to the putting green his stroke is called the "approach shot."

**Away**—Ball to be played first.

**Baff**—To strike the ground with the "sole" of the club-head in playing, and so send ball in air.

**Baffy**—A wooden club to play lofting shots.

**Bent**—Rush, bent-grass.

**Birdie**—One under par for a hole.

**Eisque**—A handicap with a stipulated number of strokes to be taken at the option of the recipient.

**Bogey**—Usually given the title of colonel. A phantom who is credited with a certain score for each hole, against which score each player is competing.

**Bone**—A piece of ram's horn inserted in the sole of the club to prevent it from splitting.

**Brassie**—A wooden club with a brass sole.

**Break-club**—An obstacle lying near a ball of such a nature as might break the club when striking at the ball.

**Bulger**—A club with a convex face.

**Bunker**—Generally any rough, hazardous ground—more strictly, a sandpit.

**Bye**—Any hole or holes that remain to be played after the match is finished. They are played for singly, unless the sides agree to make another match of them.

**Caddie**—A person who carries the golfer's clubs, and who can usually give him advice in regard to the game.

**Cleek**—An iron-headed club of considerable driving power, and sometimes used for putting.

**Club**—The implement with which the ball is struck. The heads are of three kinds—wood, wood with a brass sole, and iron only.

**Course**—That portion of the links on which the game ought to be played, generally bounded on either side by rough ground or other hazard.

**Cup**—A small hole in the course, usually one made by the stroke of some previous player.

**Dead**—A ball is said to be "dead" when it lies so near the hole that the "putt" is a dead certainty. A ball is said to fall "dead" when it does not run after alighting.

**Dormy**—One side is said to be "dormy" when it is as many holes ahead as there remain holes to play. (This word is probably derived from the French, like many Scottish terms.)

**Draw**—To drive widely to the left hand. (Identical in its results with Hook and Screw.)

**Driver**—See Play-Club.

**Eagle**—Two under par for a hole.

**Face**—First, the slope of a bunker or hillock; second, the part of the club-head which strikes the ball.

**Fairway**—Short, cut grass between the tee and the green.

**Flat**—A club is said to be "flat" when its head is at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

**Fog**—Moss, rank grass.

**Fore!**—A warning cry to any person in the way of the stroke. (Contracted from "before.")

**Foursome**—A match in which two play on each side.

**Gobble**—A rapid, straight "putt" into the hole, such that, had the ball not gone in, it would have gone some distance beyond.

**Grassed**—Said of a club whose face is slightly "spooned" or sloped backward.

**Green**—First, the whole links; second, the putting-ground around the different holes.

**Grip**—First, the part of the handle covered with leather, by which the club is grasped; second, the grasp itself.

**Half-one**—A handicap of a stroke deducted every second hole.

**Half-shot**—Less than a full swing.

**Halved**—A hole is said to be "halved" when each side takes the same number of strokes. A "halved" match is a "drawn game"—that is, the players have proved to be equal.

**Hanging**—A "hangng" ball is one which lies on a downward slope.

**Hazard**—A general term for bunker, long grass, road, water, whin, molehill, or other bad ground.

**Head**—This word is a striking specimen of incongruity and mixed metaphor. A head is the lowest part of a club, and possesses, among other mysterious characteristics, a sole, a heel, a toe or nose, a neck and a face.

**Heel**—First, the part of the head nearest the shaft; second, to hit from this part, and send the ball to the right hand.

**Hole**—First, the four and one-quarter-inch hole lined with iron; the holes going out are marked with white, and those coming in, with red flags. Second, the whole space between any two of these.

**Hole-Out**—Final stroke.

**Honor**—The right to play off first from the tee.

**Hook**—See Draw.

**Hose**—The socket in iron-headed clubs, into which the wooden shaft fits.

**Iron**—A club made of the material its name implies, with the head more or less laid back to loft a ball. A most deadly weapon in a good player's hands.

**Jerk**—In "jerking," the club should strike with a quick cut behind the ball, and stop on reaching the ground.

**Lie**—First, the inclination of a club when held on the ground in a natural position for striking; second, the situation of a ball, good or bad.

**Like**—See under Odds.

**Like-as-we-lie**—When both sides have played the same number of strokes.

**Links**—The open downs or heath on which golf is played.

**Loft**—To elevate the ball.

**Long odds**—When a player has to play a stroke more than his adversary, who is much farther on—that is, nearer the hole.

**Made**—A player, or his ball, is said to be "made" when his ball is sufficiently near the hole to be played on the putting green next shot.

**Mashie**—A club which, both in its make and its uses, is a compromise between the niblic and the Iron.

**Match**—First, the sides playing against each other; second, the game itself.

**Match Play**—Competition by hole.

**Medal Play**—Competition by strokes.

**Miss the globe**—To fail to strike the ball, either by swinging right over the top of it, or by hitting the ground behind it, is counted a stroke.

**Neck**—The crook of the head where it joins the shaft.

**Nassau**—Best score out; best score in; best score of the match.

**Niblic**—A small, narrow-headed, heavy iron club, used when the ball lies in bad places, as ruts or whins, etc.

**Nose**—The point or front portion of the club-head.

**Odds**—First, means the handicap given by a strong player to a weaker in a single match, consisting of either one, two, three or more holes to start with, or one stroke per hole, or every alternate hole, or at every third hole, etc.; second, to have played the "odds" is to have played one stroke more than your adversary. Some other terms used in counting the game will be most easily explained here altogether. If your opponent has played one stroke more than you—that is, "the odds"—your next stroke will be "the like;" if two strokes more—that is, "the two more"—your next stroke will be "the one off two;" if "three more," "the one off three," and so on.

**One-off-two, One-off-three, etc.**—See under Odds.

**Par**—Perfect score for a hole.

**Play-club**—A wooden-headed club, with full-length shaft, more or less supple; with it the ball can be driven to the greatest distance. It is used when the ball lies well.

**Press**—To strive to recover lost ground by special hard hitting—a very dangerous thing to attempt.

**Putt**—To play the delicate game close to the hole. (Pronounced "u" as in but.)

**Putter**—An upright, stiff-shafted, wooden-headed club (some use iron heads), used when the ball is on the putting green.

**Rind**—A strip of cloth under the leather to thicken the grip.

**Rough**—Long grass on either side of the course.

**Rub on the green**—A favorable or unfavorable knock to the ball, for which no penalty is imposed, and which must be submitted to.

**Scare**—The narrow part of the club-head by which it is glued to the handle.

**Sclaff**—When the club-head strikes the ground behind the ball and follows on with a ricochet.

**Scruff**—Slightly razing the grass in striking.

**Set**—A full complement of clubs.

**Shaft**—The stick or handle of the club.

**Slice**—Ball cut so as to give left to right spin which veers sharply to the right in a curve after it has transversed the larger portion of its ultimate distance.

**Sole**—The flat bottom of the club-head.

**Spoons**—Wooden-headed clubs of three lengths—long, middle and short; the head is scooped, so as to loft the ball.

**Spring**—The degree of suppleness in the shaft.

**Square**—When the game stands evenly balanced, neither side being any holes ahead.

**Stance**—The position of the player's feet when addressing himself to the ball.

**Steal**—To hole an unlikely "putt" from a distance, but not by a "gobble."

**Stroke**—The act of hitting the ball with the club, or the attempt to do so.

**Stymie**—When your opponent's ball lies in the line of your "putt."

**Swing**—The sweep of the club in driving.

**Swipe**—A full driving stroke.

**Tee**—The pat of sand on which the ball is placed for the first stroke each hole.

**Third**—A handicap of a stroke deducted every third hole.

**Toe**—Another name for the nose of the club.

**Top**—To hit the ball above its center.

**Two-more, Three-more, etc.**—See under Odds.

**Upright**—A club is said to be "upright" when its head is not at a very obtuse angle to the shaft.

**Whins**—Furze or gorse.

**Whipping**—The pitched twine uniting the head and handle.

**Wrist shot**—Less than half a shot, generally played with an iron club.

## Golf History at a Glance

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### LANDMARKS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE GAME.

1457 Parliament ordains that golf be "utterly cryit doun, and nocht usit."

1491 Another law to the same effect.

1503 King playing golf extensively.

1532 Earliest reference to golf being played at St. Andrews.

1608 Present Royal Blackheath Golf Club founded.

1735 Present Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society founded.

1744 Present Honorable Company of Edinburgh Golfers founded.

1754 Present Royal and Ancient Golf Club founded.  
First Royal and Ancient Club competition.

1787 Glasgow Golf Club founded.

1818 Manchester Golf Club founded.

1829 Calcutta Golf Club founded.

1834 Royal and Ancient Club given that title.

1837 Royal and Ancient King William IV. medal first competed for.

1848 Gutty ball came in ("Featheries" previously).

1849 Famous foursome, Allan Robertson and Tom Morris vs. Brothers Dunn.  
Former couple won.

1853 Willie Park, Sr., played Tom Morris twice for £100 stake each time.  
Park won both.

1854 Royal and Ancient Club's club house completed.

1859 Allan Robertson died.

1860 Open Championship established (Willie Park, Sr., winner).

1863 King Edward VII. (then Prince of Wales), captain of the Royal and Ancient Club.

1864 Present Royal North Devon Golf Club founded.

1865 London Scottish Golf Club founded.

1867 Tom Morris, Sr., won Open Championship for the fourth time.

1869 Present Royal Liverpool Golf Club founded.

1870 Tom Morris, Jr., won Open Championship for third time in succession  
and became owner of the belt.

1871 No championship.

1872 Tom Morris, Jr., won Open Championship for fourth time.

1873 Open Championship first played for at St. Andrews.

1874 Open Championship first played for at Musselburgh.

1875 Tom Morris, Jr., died.  
Willie Park, Sr., won Open Championship for fourth time.

1878 Oxford and Cambridge University Match first played.

1879 Jamie Anderson won Open Championship for third time in succession.

1882 Bob Ferguson won Open Championship for third time in succession.

1886 Amateur Championship established (H. G. Hutchinson winner). \*

1887 Royal St. George's Golf Club founded.

1888 John Ball won Amateur Championship for the first time.

1889 Open Championship last played for at Musselburgh.

1890 John Ball won both Open and Amateur Championships.

1891 Parliamentary Handicap established.

1892 Championship of India established.  
Open Championship first played for at Muirfield (H. H. Hilton winner).  
Edward Blackwell drove 366 yards from seventeenth tee at St. Andrews.  
Amateur Championship first played for at Sandwich.

1893 Ladies' Championship established.

1894 J. H. Taylor won his first Open Championship.  
Open Championship first played for at Sandwiche.  
Right Hon. A. J. Balfour captain of the Royal and Ancient Club.  
Organization of the United States Golf Association.

1895 American Open and Amateur Championships established.

1896 Harry Vardon won his first Open Championship.  
F. G. Tait won his first Amateur Championship.

1897 Open Championship first played for at Hoylake (H. H. Hilton winner).

1898 Coburn Haskell first experimented with Haskell rubber-cored ball in America.

1899 H. Vardon defeated Willie Park in a seventy-two hole match.  
Western Golf Association founded, Chicago Ill.

1900 F. G. Tait killed in South Africa.  
J. H. Taylor won his third Open Championship.

1901 H. H. Hilton won Amateur Championship for the second time.  
James Braid won his first Open Championship.

1902 Rubber-cored ball introduced into Great Britain.  
Amateur International Match first played.

1903 Harry Vardon won his fourth Open Championship.  
News of the World Tournament established.  
Professional International Match first played.

1904 Walter J. Travis (America) won British Amateur Championship.

1906 James Braid won his third Open Championship. International four-  
some over four courses—St. Andrews, Troon, St. Annes, and Deal—  
for £400, J. H. Taylor and H. Vardon vs. James Braid and A. Herd.  
Taylor and Vardon won by 13 and 12.

1907 John Ball won his sixth Amateur Championship.  
A. Massy (France) won the Open Championship.  
Deal added to list of Open Championship courses.  
Appeal for patent in rubber-cored ball rejected by House of Lords.

1908 Tom Morris, Sr., died.  
James Braid won his fourth Open Championship in the record score  
of 291.  
New code of rules adopted.

1909 J. H. Taylor won his fourth Open Championship.

1910 John Ball won his seventh Amateur Championship.  
Jubilee of Open Championship, James Braid winning for the fifth time.  
New Rules passed, excluding center-shafted clubs.

1911 H. H. Hilton won the British and American Amateur Championships.  
Harry Vardon won his fifth Open Championship.

1912 Jerome D. Travers "came back." Won the American Amateur Cham-  
pionship a third time.  
Harry Vardon won the News of the World Championship.

1913 Francis Ouimet, a Boston amateur, twenty years of age, defeated the  
professional golfing world of America, including Vardon, Ray, Tel-  
lier and Reid, from Great Britain and France, in the Open Cham-  
pionship of the United States, at Brookline.  
Miss Ravenscroft of England won the Women's Championship of America.  
"Jerry" Travers won Amateur Championship of America for the fourth  
time.

1914 Francis Ouimet captured the American Amateur Championship.  
Harry Vardon for the sixth time won the British Open Championship.  
Miss Cecil Leitch won the British Ladies' Championship.

1915 Championships of Great Britain discontinued during the war with  
Germany.  
"Jerry" Travers won the American Open Championship.

1916 Charles Evans, Jr., won both Amateur and Open Championships of  
America.

1917 No National Championships held, due to the participation of the United  
States in the world war.

# Calkins System of Handicapping

Used by the United States Golf Association

Report of.....Club.

## I. DIRECTIONS FOR COMPUTING PAR.

Holes up to 250 yards inclusive,  
par is 3

Holes 446 to 600 yards inclusive,  
par is 5.

Holes 251 to 445 yards inclusive,  
par is 4.

Holes 601 yards and upwards, par  
is 6.

*Par* means perfect play without flukes and under ordinary weather conditions, always allowing two strokes on each putting green.

The above figures are not arbitrary, because some allowance should be made for the configuration of the ground and any other difficult or unusual conditions. So also should be considered the severity of the hazards, especially on a hole where the par is doubtful. If on any hole the par is more or less than the length of the hole would indicate, state the reason under "Remarks."

Each hole should be measured from the middle of the tee to the center of the green, following an air line as nearly as possible.

## II. PAR TABLE FOR THE COURSE.

Hole	Yards	U.S.G.A. Par	Remarks Concerning Nature of Hole	Hole	Yards	U.S.G.A. Par	Remarks Concerning Nature of Hole
1				10			
2				11			
3				12			
4				13			
5				14			
6				15			
7				16			
8				17			
9				18			
Total				Total			
				Total			
				Out			
				Total			
				18 Ho			

Amateur Record.....Made by.....Date.....

Professional Record.....Made by.....Date.....

### III. HOW TO HANDICAP PLAYERS.

Having fixed the par of your course as indicated, and having ascertained the best average score of your players, obtained by taking the average of a player's best three scores, you can, by reference to the Calkins table, easily ascertain the handicap which each player should properly have. For example: If John Smith's best average score on your course is 76 and the par of your course is 75, then John Smith should receive a handicap of 1.

### CALKINS SYSTEM FOR CALCULATING HANDICAPS BASED ON PAR.

(Introduced in 1905. Revised in 1910.)

The principal feature of this system is that not only is the good player handicapped because he is a good player, but the bad player is also handicapped because he is a bad player. The reason is this: The object of handicapping is to put all players on the same level, and if an allowance of a certain number of strokes is to be made to the less skillful player because he cannot play as well, some allowance ought to be made to the more skillful player because he cannot improve as much. The old method of handicapping, in all cases on the exact difference between the Par for the links and the average of a player's best three scores, takes into consideration only the advantage held by the good player, namely, his superior skill. It overlooks the advantage held by the bad player, namely, a greater possibility of improvement. Theoretically, a club handicap list should be so made up that each player has as good a chance to win as any other but no better, whenever competition is held. But, as handicaps cannot be readjusted daily, it is evident that the chances will not really be equalized unless some measure is taken of relative probabilities of improvement in play.

The original Handicap Table placed at scratch a player whose Best Score Average, i. e., average best play, was par at his home course. This of course made it necessary for an Association Handicap Committee to raise (from one to five strokes) the handicaps as returned from clubs having short courses; the reason being that the shorter the course the greater the predominance of short holes and of easy holes, and the easier to play in par figures. By his revision of 1910, Mr. Calkins makes an allowance for this well recognized fact in the Handicap Table itself. Courses having a par of 74 or 75 and 76 are regarded as standard courses, and those who can play in par figures are placed at scratch. But on all other courses the scratch player must do better than par. It will be seen that a Best Score Average of par gives a handicap of one stroke where the par of the course is 72 or 73; two strokes, where the par is 70 or 71; three strokes, where it is 68 or 69; four strokes, where it is 66 or 67; and five strokes, where it is 65. By this new feature, players handicapped according to the Table at any club, will probably be able as a general rule to play with the same handicap, or nearly so, at any other club.

#### IN APPLYING THE SYSTEM, FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS:

- (1) The first thing to do is to ascertain each player's Best Score Average. This does not mean his average game, but his average *best* game. No player should have any chance to win a handicap event, except when playing in his best form. For example, a scratch man is sometimes off his game, playing perhaps six or eight strokes above his true form. But it is evident that a handicap list will be worse than useless if it attempts to make any allowance for the tendency—common to all players—to fall off, at one time or another, from true form. If such an allowance were to be made it would be imperative to provide machinery for the automatic reduction of the handicap of a player upon his sudden and unexpected arrival at his real form. For the same reason a club handicapper should never raise a player's handicap, until he proves by constant competition through the whole or greater part of a season that his play is permanently inferior to what it was and not that he is only temporarily off his game.

The Best Score Average means a player's average best game. If, for example, the Par of your links is 72, and a player made last season a 75, a 76 and a 77, his Best Score Average would be 76. The same would be true if he also made a 72 once, since an exceptionally low score, not duplicated, may be disregarded. In general, this Best Score Average is obtained by taking the average of a player's best three scores.

(2) We suggest that you mail at once reply-postals to your members, asking them to state their best five scores, in competition and in practice rounds during the past season. This is necessary if you have not preserved your club records; and even if you have, it is advisable, since it will give you practice-round scores. We suggest this form of request: "Members of this

### HANDICAP TABLE.

BEST  
SCORE  
AVERAGE.

HANDICAPS.

	Par	63	63	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76
--	-----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

62	0												
63	1	0											
64	3	1	0										
65	5	3	1	0									
66	6	4	3	1	0								
67	7	5	4	2	1	+1							
68	8	6	5	3	2	0	+1						
69	8	7	6	4	3	1	0	+1					
70	9	7	7	5	4	2	1	+1	+1				
71	10	8	7	6	5	3	2	0	+1	+2			
72	11	9	8	6	6	4	3	1	0	+1	+2		
73	11	10	9	7	6	5	4	2	1	+1	+1	+2	
74	12	10	10	8	7	5	5	3	2	0	+1	+1	
75	13	11	10	9	8	6	5	4	3	1	0	+1	
76	14	12	11	9	9	7	6	5	4	2	1	0	
77	14	13	12	10	9	8	7	5	5	3	2	1	
78	15	13	13	11	10	8	9	6	5	4	3	2	
79	16	14	13	12	11	9	8	7	6	4	4	3	
80	17	15	14	12	12	10	9	8	7	5	4	4	
81	17	16	15	13	12	11	10	8	8	6	5	4	
82	18	16	16	14	13	11	11	9	8	7	6	5	
83	19	17	16	15	14	12	11	10	9	7	7	6	
84	20	18	17	15	15	13	12	11	10	8	7	7	
85	21	19	18	16	15	14	13	11	11	9	8	7	
86	21	20	19	17	16	14	14	12	11	10	9	8	
87	22	20	20	18	17	15	14	13	12	10	10	9	
88	23	21	20	19	18	16	15	14	13	11	10	10	
89	24	22	21	19	19	17	16	14	14	12	11	10	
90	25	23	22	20	19	18	17	15	14	13	12	11	
91	25	24	23	21	20	18	18	16	15	13	13	12	
92	26	24	24	22	21	19	18	17	16	14	13	13	
93	27	25	24	23	22	20	19	18	17	15	14	13	
94	26	25	23	23	21	20	18	18	16	15	14		
95	27	26	24	23	22	21	19	18	17	16	15		
96	27	25	24	22	22	20	19	17	17	17	16		
97	26	25	23	22	21	21	20	18	17	17	17		
98	27	26	24	23	22	21	21	20	18	17	17		
99		27	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17		
100			26	25	23	22	21	20	19	18	17		
101			26	26	24	23	21	21	21	20	19		
102			27	26	25	24	22	22	21	21	21		
103				27	26	25	25	23	23	22	21		
104					26	26	24	23	23	22	22		
105						26	26	25	24	24	23		
110							27	26	25	25	24		
106								26	25	25	25		
107									27	26	25		
108										27	26		
109											27		

club desiring U. S. G. A. ratings will please report promptly on the reply card their best five scores during the past season, stating whether the scores were made in competition or during practice rounds." If you have a player's best five scores, you can average the best three, disregarding an exceptional score, if any.

(3) If you get no information as to a player's record during the past season, but know something about him from previous seasons, you are perhaps justified in calculating his Best Score Average from your general knowledge as to his game, though it is well to cut off a few strokes in order to be on the safe side. You should use unusual caution in such a case.

(4) If you know nothing whatever about a player, you should not give him a handicap. No one has any inherent right to a handicap. All players, theoretically, should start at scratch; the burden of proof is always on the player to show that he is entitled to a handicap. The chief cause of bad and unfair handicapping is the very general custom of starting a new member with a high handicap—often the limit—and allowing him to come down at his own convenience, picking up a few prizes on the way. We submit that you should allot no handicaps which you do not know to be safe. It is much better to leave such players off your list; if they want ratings, they can obtain them by furnishing you with data from which to compute them.

(5) You are sometimes justified in taking other things into consideration, such as a man's age. With a young player who has been coming on fast, it is sometimes well to reduce his Best Score Average arbitrarily a stroke or two below that which is produced by your average of his best three scores. In the case of a man beyond middle age who long ago attained a degree of skill which he has never been able to improve upon, it is fair after calculating his actual Best Score Average, to add a stroke or more, on the ground that he has little or no "chance to improve."

But in general the Best Score Average is obtained by taking the average of the best three scores; and then, if in any doubt as to a player's playing form, a stroke or two should be deducted before deciding finally upon the proper Best Score Average.

(6) Having made, on separate sheets of paper, an alphabetical list of the members to whom you are to allot handicaps, and having written after each player's name his Best Score Average as calculated from your records and other data, and in accordance with directions, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, a glance at the Handicap Table will show in each case the proper handicap. Look at the Table for the Best Score Average, and then look for the handicap in the vertical column headed by the Par which corresponds with the Par for your links. (The Table gives handicaps up to 27, which clubs will find useful for club events.) The names should then be transferred to the Report, each group to consist of players who have the same handicap.

(7) If you have a nine-hole links, calculate your Best Score Averages on the basis of a double round, and multiply the Par of your links by two, in order to arrive at an eighteen-hole Par which will enable you to use the Handicap Table.

*NOTE.—This system can be used by clubs in handicapping their players for club events. If it is preferred, in such events to handicap on the basis of Bogey, the foregoing Table can be used unless Bogey is more than 76; in such case the proper table can easily be drawn up from above model. Whenever a player improves his game at his home club, his Best Score Average will come down, and a glance at the Table will give his proper reduced handicap. To get the best results, the club handicap committee should keep a card index showing the records of players in stroke competitions. This will enable the committee to keep a line on each player's Best Score Average. Club committees are also advised to adopt a rule penalizing players who do not return cards in stroke competitions. An effective penalty is to bar such players from playing in the next club event. And, in general, the oftener a player competes at his home club, the more exactly may he be handicapped in accordance with the handicap table; while the more infrequently he competes, the greater the advisability of keeping his handicap somewhat below that which is produced by the table.*

TABLE I.

Year	Inference of handicaps	Allocation of strokes	Short Hole System Matches won by			Long Hole System Matches won by			Holes up Start System Matches won by		
			Inferior	Superior	Tied	Inferior	Superior	Tied	Inferior	Superior	Tied
1911	1	1	31	22	5	30	22	6	1	34	20
1912			23	22	4	23	23	3	25	20	4
1913			35	27	8	34	27	3	35	23	10
Totals at	1	1	89	71	15	87	72	16	1	94	63
1911	2	2	14	19	2	14	20	1	1	14	20
1912			26	22	4	21	27	4	25	23	4
1913			22	23	10	25	25	5	22	25	8
Totals at	2	2	62	64	16	60	72	10	1	61	68
1911	3	2	14	17	13	16	2	2	15	16	4
1912			20	17	2	20	17	2	21	16	2
1913			16	24	7	14	28	5	17	19	11
Totals at	3	2	50	58	9	47	61	0	2	53	51
1911	4	3	17	16	5	15	18	5	2	16	18
1912			15	13	3	12	15	4	15	14	2
1913			13	11	6	12	14	4	13	12	5
Totals at	4	3	45	40	14	39	47	13	2	44	44
1911	5	4	11	13	3	13	14	3	12	11	4
1912			15	11	1	14	10	3	14	10	3
1913			13	14	3	15	12	3	16	10	4
Totals at	5	4	39	38	7	42	36	6	3	42	31
1911	6	5	15	14	4	14	15	4	17	14	2
1912			16	8	3	17	7	3	15	8	4
1913			6	4	3	8	4	1	8	5	6
Totals at	6	5	37	26	10	39	26	8	3	40	27
1911	7	5	7	9	2	7	9	2	4	9	7
1912			7	12	2	7	14	7	8	11	5
1913			2	7	2	7	7	2	2	5	6
Totals at	7	5	16	23	4	16	30	2	4	19	23
1911	8	6	8	5	2	6	6	1	4	6	1
1912			6	4	1	5	5	1	6	3	2
1913			6	7	3	4	7	2	4	7	5
Totals at	8	6	20	16	3	15	20	4	4	16	18
1911	9	7	5	8	2	5	7	3	5	7	1
1912			5	1	3	4	2	3	5	1	1
1913			5	3	3	5	3	3	7	4	1
Totals at	9	7	15	12	5	14	12	6	5	19	12
1911	10	8	5	5	1	3	8	5	4	6	1
1912			5	6	2	2	8	5	2	7	1
1913			5	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	2
Totals at	10	8	9	13	4	7	18	1	5	9	2
1911	11	8	1	2		1	2	6	1	2	1
1912			1	2		1	2	1	1	2	1
1913			1	5		2	4	2	2	4	3
Totals at	11	8	3	9	4	8	6	6	4	8	6
1911	12	9	1	3	1	1	4	6	2	8	1
1912			1	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
1913			1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Totals at	12	0	2	7	2	8	6	2	6	4	6
1911	13	10	1	3		1	3	6	1	3	
1912			1	2		1	2	1	1	2	2
1913			1	2		1	2	1	1	2	2
Totals at	13	10	2	6		3	5	6	3	5	
1911	14	11	1	1		1	1	6	1	1	
1912			4	1		1	3			4	
1913			1	1		1	1			1	
Totals at	14	11	1	6		3	4	6	1	6	
1911	15	11	1			1			7	1	
1912									7	1	
1913								1	7	2	
Totals at	15	11	1	1		1		1	7	2	
1911	16	12	1	1		1	1		7	1	
1912			1	2		1	2		1	2	1
1913			2	1		2	1		7	2	1
Totals at	16	12	2	1		2	1		7	2	1
1911	18	14							7		
1912									1		
1913								1	7	1	
Totals at	18	14						1	7	1	
1911	19	14			2	1	1	2	8		3
1912					1						
1913					2						
Totals at	19	14			2	1	1	2	8		3

# Short Hole and Long Hole Handicapping

## HOLDS OF START.

BY B. R. ABBOTT.

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As is well known, no common method is followed by golf clubs in selecting the holes at which strokes are granted in Handicap Match Play.

In forming their stroke-tables, some clubs—for example, a well-known Metropolitan club—assign the strokes to the long holes first, proceeding through the holes of medium length to the short holes and allotting the strokes to the first and second halves of the course alternately.

Other clubs select the holes in the same manner, but pay little heed to the equal division of the strokes between the two halves of the course. Another club will give the first stroke on the longest hole, the second stroke on the shortest hole, the third stroke on the second longest hole, the fourth stroke on the second shortest hole, and so on for a few more strokes, finally choosing the holes apparently at random.

Still other clubs consider primarily, not the length or difficulty of the holes, but the equal division of the strokes between the two halves of the course. In short, every club adopts its own theory in forming its stroke-table.

What does such diversity of method indicate? How far do the statistics of all the handicap matches played by a club in its tournaments during an entire season, or, better, for many seasons, bear out the truth of the theory adopted by the club in the formation of its stroke-table?

The purpose of handicapping is to put on an equal footing all the players in a club who have any title whatever to win matches. With perfect handicapping of individual players, that theory of selecting the holes in the formation of a stroke-table would seem best according to which the matches won during a season or during many seasons are divided most evenly between the inferior players (all receiving strokes) and the superior players (all granting strokes), due regard being paid to the results at different allowances. The excellence of the theory can be determined in the long run only by actual statistics. Here is no room for nineteenth hole vagaries.

So far as I have been able to ascertain, such a prolonged test of a stroke-table by the use of actual statistics has never been made; but, of course, in this matter I may be mistaken.

However, such a test for three years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, has been carried on in the New York Golf Club of Van Cortlandt Park. In the year 1911 a new stroke-table was adopted, in which the strokes were assigned first to the shortest holes and then to the medium and the longer holes, due regard being paid both to the position of the holes in the first and the second halves of the course and to their relative difficulty. The theory upon which the table was based is that, since in the system of equalizing the playing of two men by means of strokes granted at certain holes to the inferior player, the inferior is given not a positive advantage such as he is given in the holes of start system, but merely an additional chance, that is, as he must either win or halve the hole by means of the stroke granted in order that the stroke may be of advantage to him, the strokes should be granted first on the easiest, that is, in general, on the shortest holes, then on the medium, and finally on the long.

Thus the short hole system resembles slightly the holes of start system. By the latter system the inferior player is given a positive handicap by being granted one, two, three, etc., holes up at the beginning of the match. Consequently, in the short hole system, even if the inferior player were conceded the one or two shortest holes outright, he would be only slightly better off than in the holes of start system. In the latter system the superior player

has the full eighteen holes in which to win back the holes granted to the inferior, while in the short hole system he would have only one or two holes fewer than eighteen to win back the holes conceded to the inferior player. However, according to the statistics, the inferior player by no means wins all of the shortest holes to say nothing of the rather short holes.

If it would seem illogical in the case of a large number of strokes granted to the inferior player to defer the strokes on the longest holes to the last, the fallacy is only apparent, not real, inasmuch as a single stroke granted on a hole of five hundred yards or more would not be of the least advantage to a poor player. He probably could not win such a hole with even two strokes. Also, the number of matches played with large allowances of strokes is probably very small, since, in most clubs, the players are divided into classes A, B and C, or into first, second and third sixteens.

On the other hand, in the long hole system, in the case of a player receiving say fifteen or sixteen strokes, not to grant him strokes on the two very short holes found on the majority of courses is to take away from him, or, at least to decrease, his chances of winning what may be for him the easiest holes on the course.

A record was carefully kept during 1911, 1912, and 1913 of all the matches played with handicaps in which the bye holes were played out, a total of 883. The matches were played by the short hole system, but the results were tabulated also according to the long hole and the holes of start systems. In the case of the latter system the table used by a well-known Metropolitan club was followed. According to this, in the case of a difference between the handicaps of the two players of 1 or 2, the inferior player starts 1 hole up; with a difference of 3 or 4, 2 holes up; 5 or 6, 3 holes; 7 or 8, 4 holes; 9 or 10, 5 holes; 11 to 14, 6 holes; 15 to 18, 7 holes; 19 to 25, 8 holes; 26 to 36, 9 holes.

The handicaps of the individual players were fixed in accordance with the Calkins system and were carefully revised each month. The allowance of strokes granted the inferior player was equal to three-fourths of the difference between the handicaps of the two players.

The results of the 883 matches are as follows:

By the short hole system, the inferior won 395 matches, the superior 398 matches, and 90 matches were tied, a balance of 3 matches in favor of the superior.

By the long hole system, the inferior won 384 matches, the superior 420 matches, and 79 matches were halved, a balance of 36 matches in favor of the superior.

By the holes of start system, the inferior won 414 matches, the superior 382 matches, and 87 matches were tied, a balance of 32 matches in favor of the inferior.

The differences between handicaps ranged from 1 to 19; the allowance of strokes in the short and the long hole systems from 1 to 14; the allowances of holes in the holes of start system from 1 to 8.

Although the results for the period of three years in the case of the short hole system are remarkable, the superior winning only three more matches than the inferior and 90 matches being halved, the results for each year being fairly uniform, no claim is made for the general excellence of the short hole system. In fact, all of the systems are faulty when the various differences are taken by themselves. To some extent, this faultiness is due to the fact that fractions of  $\frac{1}{2}$  or more count as 1, and fractions of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  are rejected.

Thus, with a difference of 1 between handicaps, the inferior receives  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a stroke more than the  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a stroke to which, strictly speaking, he is entitled. With a difference of 2, he receives 2 strokes, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  of a stroke in excess. With a difference of 3, he receives 2 strokes, or  $2\frac{1}{4}$  of a stroke less than what he is entitled to. With a difference of 4, he receives exactly three strokes. This series is repeated with the following four differences of 5, 6, 7 and 8, and so on.

There is a remarkable gain for the inferior noticeable in both the short hole and long hole systems, up to a difference of ten, when he receives more than his exact fractional allowance and a corresponding loss when he loses

the  $\frac{1}{4}$  stroke to which he is entitled. This same varying loss and gain is noticeable in the holes of start system. In all three systems it would probably be more just not to grant the one stroke in the case of a difference between handicaps of one. Nearly always the inferior wins more than his fair share of the matches, and by a comfortable margin. The statistics, not here printed, show that it would be more just not to grant the single stroke, or at least a full stroke.

The majority of the holes on the Van Cortlandt course are of medium length; very few are what may be termed long holes. In view of the fact that the superior won by the long hole system 36 matches more than the inferior and by the short hole system only 3 matches more, it seems likely that on courses containing several very long holes, a considerable number of long holes and few medium holes, such as is the case generally on courses of 6,000 yards, the inferior player would have by the long hole system still less chance against the superior than on the course of 5,340 yards on which the matches here recorded were played.

TABLE 2

Differences	Short Hole System Matches won by			Long Hole System Matches won by			Holes of Start System Matches won by		
	Inferior	Superior	Tied	Inferior	Superior	Tied	Inferior	Superior	Tied
Totals at 1	89	71	15*	87	72	16	94	63	18
" 2 and less	151	135	31	147	141	26	155	131	31
" 3 "	201	193	40	194	205	35	208	182	44
" 4 "	246	233	54	233	252	48	252	226	55
" 5 "	285	271	61	275	288	54	294	257	66
" 6 "	322	297	73	314	314	62	334	284	72
" 7 "	338	325	75	340	344	64	353	307	74
" 8 "	358	341	79	345	364	68	369	325	83
" 9 "	373	353	83	359	376	74	388	337	84
" 10 "	382	366	87	366	394	75	397	352	86
" 11 "	383	375	87	370	402	75	401	360	86
" 12 "	387	382	89	373	408	77	405	366	87
" 13 "	389	388	89	376	413	77	408	371	87
" 14 "	390	394	89	379	417	77	409	377	87
" 15 "	391	395	89	380	417	78	411	377	87
" 16 "	393	396	89	382	418	78	413	378	87
" 18 "	395	396	89	383	418	79	414	379	87
" 19 "	395	398	90	384	420	79	414	382	87
Excess in favor of . . .	3			36			32		

A grand total of 883 matches.

## Hints on Laying Out a Golf Course

Very little has been written on the subject of laying out golf courses, and rightly so, by the numerous scribes who have added to the large and ever increasing number of books on the subject of golf. No doubt, they all realized that it was a subject upon which more mistakes could be made in a minute than could be remedied in years, and very wisely refrained. Were conditions the same everywhere the task would be a comparatively easy one, but as they are not this is what makes it almost impossible. We have no intention, therefore, of laying down any hard and fast lines to go upon, but merely give some general ideas of what is requisite.

The acreage necessary for a nine-hole course of an average length of about 3,000 yards is about 45 acres. This will give about two or three acres space for club house and the amenities thereof. Of course, for an 18-hole course, with the added attractions usually to be taken care of in a proposition of such magnitude, 100 acres is none too much. Understand, however, this is on land that is practically free from any large quantity of trees. Of course, if a park effect is wanted in connection therewith the acreage will have to be largely increased.

The ideal land for a golf course, be it a 9- or 18-hole one, is land of an undulating nature, having some natural attractions in the nature of a stream meandering through it, or some good elevations, which can be all used to splendid advantage. The ideal soil is of sandy loam with a gravelly subsoil, but as this cannot always be had, a good golf course may be laid out on nearly any kind of farm land. Of course, the exercise of a little judgment is absolutely necessary as to the placing of the greens to the best possible advantage.

If the ground has been under cultivation there is no other course open but that the whole should be plowed up. Previous to the plowing, all fences and other lines of demarcation between fields should be thoroughly removed, as well as all stones and other debris, when the whole then can be thoroughly harrowed preparatory to seeding.

If fertilizing of the soil is necessary the best thing that can be done is to spread some rotted stable manure on the ground before the plowing has been resorted to and seeing to it that the whole is well turned in.

When the harrowing has been done satisfactorily, the ground should then be seeded. As the seeding is a matter of the very greatest importance no chances should be taken, but the best advice obtainable on this subject should be had. False economy practiced at a time like this in the sparing of the quantity of seed sown will be a disappointment.

This does not mean necessarily that you are to go and pay all kinds of fancy prices for so-called imported mixtures that are being advertised from time to time, and which, by the way, are not nearly as good as the native grasses produced in our own country. Why should they be, when climatic conditions and adaptability—the two chief factors with regard to satisfactory growth—are so vastly different. No; but there is an old axiom common to agriculturists which is to the effect that if you do not put it on the ground you may never expect to take it off, and when the right kind of seed has been procured suitable to the soil it should be sown at the rate of at least from 100 to 125 pounds per acre.

If the ground, however, has been lying fallow, or in pasture of any kind, there is no need for being so radical in the preparation of the soil, as it is infinitely better to keep what you have got in the way of turf, however poor it may be, than go to the unnecessary expense of undoing what Nature has taken probably years to do and which can, by little attention, be improved 100 per cent. A disc harrow at a time like this will do wonders and the best thing to do is to see to it that the ground is thoroughly disced, care being taken that the discs are not set at such an angle that the turf is displaced, the

object being merely to cut it. This will have the effect of breaking up the soil and stimulating in it chemical action, thereby making available a great many properties which are natural to the soil itself. When this has been done, then some good commercial fertilizer can be used, after which seeding and rolling may be indulged in. Seeding on ground so treated should be at the rate of 50 pounds to the acre.

The staking out of the course should be the next thing that should occupy the attention of the committee in charge of this work, and we would strongly advise here again that the best advice possible should be got on this subject—having an expert who has been accustomed to do this kind of work for years, and not any Tom, Dick or Harry who perhaps has not laid out a golf course in his life but who may have pretensions to be able to play the game in a capable manner; yet, when it comes to utilizing ground to the best possible advantage he is fairly at sea. See to it that the length of the holes should be such as will call for the best efforts of the golfer and that the holes are of such playing length that credit is given to good playing and that the mediocre player will find himself exactly in the class to which he belongs; in other words, that the holes will be of such a length that there will be no possibility whatever of a man making a mistake and being able to catch up to his opponent without being penalized for his misplay. The object of the expert who is laying out your grounds should be to start in with a hole of considerable length and continue with the same idea in mind so as to avoid congestion and to allow the players to get very well spread out before he comes to shorter holes. A good hole to start in with is probably one about 460 yards, not bringing in any short holes until probably about the sixth or seventh. This will give a field a chance to be thoroughly well spread out and preclude in a very great measure the possibility of congestion occurring at the first tee. If it is an 18-hole course that is needed, it is a good idea always to bring back the ninth hole to the club house, starting out again at the tenth tee and bringing back the eighteenth to the club house again.

We would strongly advise, however, for those who intend to have a golf course laid out in connection with any club, that the services of an expert be got and that the matter be placed unreservedly in his hands, as it will certainly save a great deal of money to the club contemplating such action. It is false economy to suppose that any man can do this kind of work simply because he happens to play golf, and clubs have proven this to their discomfiture many a time.

## TO THE GREEN COMMITTEES.

Wishing to be of some assistance to you, as many times Green Committees are at a loss to find out where they may be able to find someone who will give them information relative to the care and maintenance of their golf course in general, we wish to say that we shall be only too pleased, upon application, to answer questions that may arise with you from time to time in connection with the care of putting greens or fair greens.

Our experience in this department is certainly very extensive, and as a result of long, practical experience, we are in a position to give the very best advice possible.

We are probably responsible for 50 per cent of the golf courses in the United States of America, if not a greater number than that, and we can save you money by assuring you that when work is done by us it is the result of years of attention given to this particular department of the game.

There are many who essay this task, who have no earthly idea of economy, and who are entirely regardless of the exorbitant charges they saddle on clubs who have sought their services, yet are loud in their attestations of their ability to do better than anyone else. A good golf course is largely a matter of evolution, and it is foolish to go to work and spend tens of thousands of dollars upon a golf course in its inception in this part of the world, when the resultant conditions make a good deal of the work done of no value later. Many do

this, with other people's money, who are placed on Green Committees for a short term, for they know their responsibility ends with their term in office. Remember climatic conditions are vastly different on this broad continent. What does for one part of the country will certainly not do for another. Soils vary also, and adaptation must ever be taken into account. Remember you have as fine grasses in your own country as can be found anywhere. Don't imagine you require to go abroad to get grass that will give you perfect greens, and for that reason pay exorbitant prices for the same. Exercise a little common sense in this matter the same as you do in the running of your business, for you know that when your books are wrong in your accounting department you naturally look for the services of not an ordinary bookkeeper, but an expert. It will save you money in the long run by getting the very best and we can assure you we can provide it. Never mind the many reasons that advertisers of grass seed are using for their unprecedented prices of grass seed, owing, some claim, to drought in Europe, and thereby charge twice as much as the seed is worth. You have all the grass seed at your own door for this purpose without paying such fancy prices. Never mind the seed doctor stunt, which is an "ad" gotten up to pull wool over your eyes. No grass seed is passed on a perpetually moving belt before the sharp eyes of girls trained to the work, who have the ability to fasten on intruding weeds. This may be all right for beans and peas, etc., but not for grass seed. Yet this sort of literature is gotten up to create the impression among those who do not know that this is the *modus operandi* pursued by some as a pretext for charging such exorbitant prices for grass seed. Such a course is never pursued. It's impossible commercially. We can demonstrate to you, if you are interested, quicker results derived from grass seed, stripped from grasses grown in the country, in various parts, than has ever been gotten from imported seed yet. Write to us for prices. You will find them right.

If you have any wish to remodel your course, or are thinking of seeking new grounds and would need the services of an expert to lay out your new grounds for you, or remodel the old one, we wish to state that we are in a position, second to none in the country, to give you the best service in this particular line.

Our experience embraces a period in this country of over twenty years, doing work in practically every State of the Union. Our charges are moderate indeed, and if we can serve you in any shape or way either in laying out new golf courses, remodeling old ones, looking over land with a view to proving its adaptability for this purpose, telling you what seed to sow, how to sow it, and supplying you with it at a reasonable cost, or, as to the maintenance of your course, bunkering the same, etc., etc., we shall be well satisfied.

## ROLLING OF GREENS.

Devereux Emmet of Garden City some time ago had an article in "Golf," which many of our green committee men would do well to heed. Advice along this line can rarely ever be general in this country owing to its size and the variety of adaptation and climatic condition that prevails, yet the condition that many of our golf courses are found in from time to time after a torrid spell, or after a severe winter, impels one to ask the question, Is there not a cause? We believe there is, and from our observation, Mr. Emmet strikes the keynote of the whole matter when he says that our fair greens are becoming root bound, hermetically sealed, and waterproof, thereby making it almost impossible for nature to be at all favorably disposed toward us. In short, they are rolled altogether too much. At one of the Chicago courses, where a heavy cutter is constantly employed on one part of the golf course and the ordinary horse mowers on the other, that end of the golf course where the heavy mower is not used shows conclusively its superiority in the nature and texture of the turf, and is certainly more free from weeds, and the soil is certainly in much better shape. This result can be seen any day on any of the courses

round the city of Chicago, although sometimes the comparison is not quite so apparent.

As Mr. Emmet points out, for a new course the use of a heavy roller or automower is a perfect Godsend up to a certain point, yet it has been our experience that if the ground of a new golf course has been properly prepared the use of an automower or a roller should be limited to a matter of a week or ten days. A sure way to injure the soil is by packing to exclude the air, for the reason that the activities of the chemical agents in the soil is thereby lessened, and thus the making of plant food available is in great measure retarded. On the other hand, when the soil is maintained in a more friable state, and the air is allowed entrance, oxygen being such an active element and combining freely with elements in all sorts of substances, it naturally follows that chemical action and change more actively take place. Hence reasons for good and bad fair greens in very many instances. Withal, nature is more kind to us than we are to it, and many times we see conditions exist of a splendid nature on a fair green, not because of what is being done, but in spite of it.

The nature of the soil on fully 90 per cent of the golf courses in the western country will not permit of this packing, and if one keeps his eyes open evidences of this can be seen any day almost on any course that is visited. On courses where grass grew a few years ago in luxuriance, and free from weeds, one is shocked to see that more weeds exist in many instances than grass and infinitely more than in the rough and upon which no work of this kind has been done. The reason is not far to seek. In the rough, the water fall is conserved, not only because of the ranker growth, but because the soil was in a better state of receptivity to take it in, the rain fall being better absorbed and thus augmenting the water reserves, and providing the moisture necessary to give vigor to the grass growth and eliminating in great measure the propagating of weed life. On the other hand, the method pursued of constantly rolling and cutting the fair green has practically raised a surface almost as hard as asphalt through which only a small percentage of the rainfall ever percolates, but running off into low places sours the ground, kills the grass and makes a splendid place for the germination of every weed that is blown on to it. Weeds with large tap roots, unlike the rhizomes of grass, bore down and thrive where it is impossible for grass to do so. Who has not seen evidences of this kind on almost every course he has played upon, yet how slow are those in charge of affairs willing to use common sense methods in the pursuit of the end they have in view.

Water is of so much importance to the life of the grass that we see thousands of dollars spent annually in the piping of putting and fair greens all over the country and yet by the methods pursued of packing and caking the soil the object sought to be gained is in great measure nullified. When it is considered that water is the most essential food of plant life it is easily seen why all this expenditure. The water acts upon the plant food in the ground by turning all food materials into solution, thus making them available for absorption. Hence it should be the aim of those looking after the golf course to see that the ground is kept in as friable a shape as is possible—that the porosity of both fair and putting greens is always maintained, when we are sure that the amount of water necessary for their maintenance will never be so great as under the present method so prevalent of continually rolling; and the textures of the grass will be better.

### PUTTING GREENS.

As often happens, owing to the vagaries of the winter in the western hemisphere, putting greens suffer extensively from winter-kill. There are many reasons that can be brought forward to account for this, one of the most apparent being lack of a snow covering—the snowfall not being sufficient to allow the protection necessary to preserve the turf against repeated thaws and frosts.

One thing that should make itself apparent to the average Green Committee man or greenkeeper is that the only way to overcome this occurring winter by winter in this western country, where such extremes in temperature usually prevail, is to see to it that, in the building of new putting greens or in remodeling old ones, a perfect system of drainage is installed. Rarely, if ever, do you find greens suffering from winter-kill where the subsoil is sand or gravel, the reason being no doubt that the porosity of the soil is sufficient in itself to carry off all the moisture, thereby lessening the effects of Jack Frost's work upon the roots and making it possible for his opponent, King Sol, to find it quite an easy task, through his beneficent rays, to offset; but in all heavy soils where the subsoil is clay and where such porosity is limited, means will have to be adopted to preclude the possibility of gravitational water standing, else a repetition of what has occurred in other years in the western country will be a sure result, namely, winter-killed putting greens.

Of course to accomplish the making of greens similar to those which obtain on the links in Scotland or on the sandy soils of the Atlantic seaboard, a good deal of expense is entailed which would probably be more than the average club would be willing to expend. It certainly would be quite an item, but when one considers that the creative power of country club life is practically the game of golf, and looks at the elaborate club houses that are being built, there is no reason why the game which creates the whole thing should be relegated into such a small corner and only a small percentage of the income devoted to the building up and maintenance of the same. It can readily be argued that because of the greater distances to travel to the club in this country it is necessary that more elaborate club houses be built and maintained than on the other side, which no doubt in measure is quite true, but it should not be done at the expense of the golf course.

With many years' experience in the game of golf and its requirements, one would think much would have been learned in that time, but it seems after all that there is a sad lack of knowledge in many of the rudimentary principles. In the economy of the management of clubs we usually find a new Green Committee coming in with each succeeding year and no wonder the greens, as a rule, suffer. The men who are usually appointed to these duties are perfectly willing to admit that their knowledge of agronomy and agrostology is, at the most, academical, but that they are willing to learn and if, perchance, through interchange of thought and observation, they have learned anything in the course of the year, another year sees a new committee in place of the old one, and once again there is a new beginning. When we look at some of the clubs, however, that have pursued a more sane policy and have had Green Committees serve for a term of from five to ten years, we find a different state of things prevalent. We find intelligent management, greens in better shape than anywhere else, and it is only rightly so that this should be, as they have a chance to commence each succeeding year where they left off in the previous one, and the knowledge so acquired is invaluable to them and to others if they will only see it. A good golf course is a matter of evolution, and unless one can profit by past experience there can be no benefit.

In the building of a putting green on an inland course, one should seek to imitate nature as nearly as possible. By this is meant the soil condition that obtains where we consider the best greens are to be found.

On the links in Scotland, where the best golf courses are said to be, there is just enough loam on the top of pure sand to give nourishment to a short, crisp and curly grass, which makes the best kind of a putting green that can be found anywhere. Of course such a grass cannot be grown here with success. It is practically indigenous to that soil and the climatic conditions which exist over there.

At one of the clubs around Chicago the method was tried, I understand, a few years ago, but as to whether it was persevered in I cannot say. I was told that the idea was abandoned. However, for the benefit of those who would wish to have greens that would give them

a minimum of worry the following directions may be acceptable. It will be evident at once that a putting green that is well drained is a better place for grass roots to spread in than one that is often wet from standing water—not on the surface but unseen to the eye—at the water table. The reasons are that the plant foods are more easily secured, there is more warmth in the soil and more air can be used, consequently a better condition all around that is conducive to growth.

Dig out your green to a depth of eighteen inches, then throw in about six inches of broken stone and cinders mixed. Roll down thoroughly, after which put on the same quantity of lake or sea sand, which will leave another six inches for the soil. Great care should be used in the selection of this top soil, and sand should be thoroughly mixed with it, according to its density. Well rotted stable manure should also be used to add humus to the soil. A thorough mixing of this manure and sandy soil would thus make for a splendid green, when one would have just as fine a bed as could be found anywhere for the propagation of the grasses best suited to the climatic conditions which exist. Of course the initial cost of such greens would be considerable, but would it not pay, in the matter of larger organizations that are just commencing, to have the work done in this way? The drainage would be perfect, the freedom from gravitational water standing and worm casts would be something to be thankful for and the nature of the grass which could be grown thereupon would be refined to a remarkable degree.

The care of the greens would be a good deal simplified, as with the mania for rolling, which seems to possess some of our Green Committees, little harm could be done on a green built up in this fashion. There would be so little soil to pack that even this could be done with impunity, although we never approve of it; that is, too much rolling under any conditions.

One might think also that the amount of water necessary to water these greens would add very much to the cost of maintenance. That might be true, but if a little judgment was exercised in the cutting of the greens there need be no extra cost added. There is a very pernicious habit in vogue in this country, which we consider a very foolish one, and that is cutting greens while the dew is on the grass. Always remember that "ilka blade of grass hauds its ain drap o' dew" and this is one of nature's most beneficent aids in the nourishment of grass life; and yet we see the mowers at work early in the morning cutting off blades of grass with the dew upon them, which under the heat of the sun is evaporated in a short time. It not only is taking away a great deal of the very best nourishment of plant life, but it never makes a good job in cutting the grass at such a time. Why not defer the cutting of the grass until the dew has been absorbed, say, until after 10 o'clock in the morning? This could be done without any trouble, except probably at exceptional times during the tournaments. If the dews were left to be absorbed naturally there would not be so much water required upon any putting green. Where this pointer has been given and attended to greens were in much better condition than where this was not done previously.

Naturally, on many of our courses methods so radical will never be attempted, yet a method of draining them by tiling should be resorted to if the desire is to have greens in good shape after the repeated thaws and frosts of a hard winter. A little judgment exercised by the greenkeeper during a wet spell will determine where the gravitational water stands on a rolling green, and his desire should be to lead the water off by means of a drain tile to another point where its presence will be less injurious. A judicious expenditure of money in this direction would give the quietus to many of the kicks one is accustomed to hear every spring leveled at the Green Committee when they take up the reigns of government.

There is no doubt about it, we have a great deal to learn in the building and care of putting greens, but we feel convinced if we just stop and think for a few moments, there are many common sense ideas that would appeal to us which should work for better conditions prevalent in this connection all around.

## SANDING OF PUTTING GREENS.

The late Tom Morris, St. Andrews' Grand Old Man of golf, has been and is made the *casus belli* between green committees and golfers in a way that he little dreamt of. Many years ago, in giving advice regarding work to be done on a certain golf course to bring greens into shape, he uttered a sentence which to some has become axiomatic—"hand on the sand." This advice, coming from a greenkeeper of his experience and ability, would doubtless carry a great deal of weight with a great number and, if adhered to discreetly, would result in splendid results. But this is where the great harm has been done; some have been so foolish as to blindly follow this advice without first finding out all about the conditions that obtained which called forth such a remark, as to whether their greens, upon which they carried out this admonition, were in a similar state to the ones he spoke of and whether the same method of treatment could be applied with beneficial effect or otherwise. In the majority of cases the answer is "No!"

Sand is a splendid thing for many purposes, and for a putting green where the soil is heavy and the growth rank the judicious use of sand is of great value. Sand has a twofold action when applied to a putting green. It acts as an aerator of the soil, the sharp particles forcing their way through the closely packed loam and thereby starting chemical action in the soil, by breaking up and allowing the various elements that go to build up plant life to become available, at the same time allowing the soil to receive a certain amount of moisture which if closely packed it would be impossible to get.

This is one of the chief reasons why so much watering is necessary to keep putting greens in good condition. A great deal of the water sprinkled (either naturally or artificially) never gets to the lower regions where the water stores are held. It is lost by surface drainage, owing to the surface soil being so tight and closely packed and thus becoming in a measure waterproof.

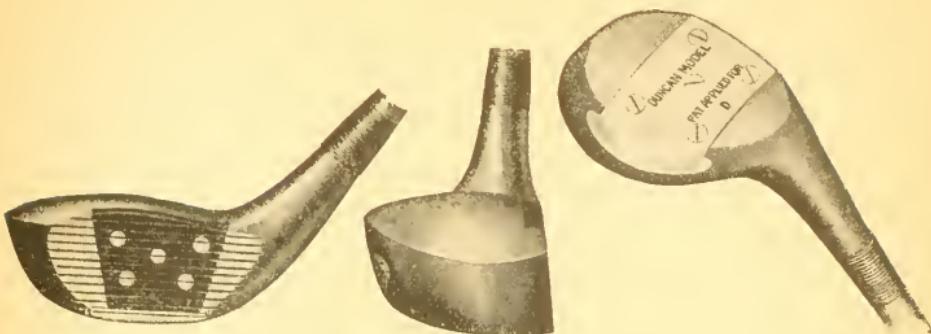
In the making of new greens on a stiff clay loam one of the best things that can be done, is to see to it that plenty of good sharp sand is spread over the land when plowed or spaded up. This will have the effect of making the soil much more porous, and allow of gravitational water getting more readily to the water table instead of running off.

Sand is also a refiner of the growth and a deterrent to rankness, and here is where so much harm is done. Anyone who has not made a study of the conditions that exist should not blindly "hand on the sand," as is sometimes done in the fall of the year to the depth, as we have often seen it, of an inch or more, with such disastrous effects.

Neither in the spring of the year, either, generally. Of course, in both cases, sometimes because of the virility of the soil and the amount of its food content no harm has been done, but we just wish it understood that such methods cannot be followed generally. Every case must be decided on its merits.

In the first instance, if done, it usually serves as a knockout to the already dying grass; if put on at the commencement of the spring season it has usually the effect of making growth backward. Nature is reasserting itself, and, instead of being retarded, it should be assisted. We would suggest as the result of observation that the best time to sand greens is probably after they have been opened to play upon, and then sprinkle sand upon them every month for a period of at least four or five months, never at any time too much, but just enough that a good shower of rain will have the effect of washing it in. This will have the effect of filling up all unevenness of surface, retarding rankness of growth, adding to the porosity of the soil and thus allowing of nitrification to take place more readily, and at the same time have no detrimental effect on the green at all. "A little and often" should be the treatment, when the result obtained will make for as fast and true a putting green as one could wish for.

## The Duncan Golf Clubs



Tradition dictates that lead shall be the metal to provide the necessary additional weight to a wooden golf club head. Brass and steel have been applied with varying success and in several different designs. About a year ago Alec Duncan of the Chicago Golf Club commenced to experiment with a sole plate of sufficient thickness and weight to render the ordinary wedge of lead unnecessary. Some interesting principles developed. The most important was this: The attachment of weight exceeding 30 per cent to the club sole would place a sufficient weight predominance upon the cycle of a golf swing that a definite *pulling* power was exercised with a consequent increased head speed. In other words, with a heavy brass sole upon the bottom of the club the weight would pull the club head through much faster than would ordinarily be the case, in the same fashion as a weight attached to a string has pulling power when swung around a boy's head.

This was definitely established when the first clubs were made with a flat piece of brass upon the sole fastened by fine screws, the *weight* would *pull* forward a full inch after a few shots. To overcome this mechanical defect the brass weight was made with a wedge at the *rear* so the full pulling power could be exercised upon the club head.

It was then found that the pulling power of the weight could be accentuated by a thin, steely socket shaft. That thin, steely socket shaft runs between five and ten per cent of the original cuttings, which starts the club out at a very high rate of shaft expense. The price doesn't affect the club sale, however, for it is such a beautiful implement that no true golfer can inspect it without having his acquisitiveness aroused, and when once he has used it, a long-time convert has been made. It has been the sensation in golf clubs in the Southern resorts. In French Lick a man drove the first green 320 yards slightly up grade.

Duncan Golf Clubs are made in three beautiful models. Driver, brassie and spoon are stained and polished to a finish just a little better than ever seen elsewhere, have a calf grip run on as smoothly as elm bark, an insert usually of fiber, but sometimes of ivory in the face, and generally are an object of joy for any true golfer to handle.

## The Spalding "50" and "60" Golf Balls

For 1919 we have added two new balls to the "numbered" series of golf balls of our manufacture and, before entering into any detailed description, would state that their use so far this season has exceeded our most sanguine expectations, which, after all, were based on absolute knowledge of manufacture, supplemented by exhaustive trials and years of experience.

In England the first big golfing event of the year was the great Victory open tournament, held at Walton Heath. Jimmy Braid won it—playing a "50," of course—and on the last hole made a prodigious drive of over 300 yards.

Fast upon the news of the foregoing from England came the National Open Tournament of the United States, held at Brae Burn Country Club, Brookline, Mass., June 12, 1919, details of which will be found elsewhere in this GUIDE. Walter Hagen, playing a "50," won.

The Spalding "50" is like the Spalding "30"—a small ball, with its weight adjusted to expert play. It represents our latest achievement as regards distance in the air—and over our name, without qualifications, we guarantee its superiority to all balls—domestic or foreign—in this respect. Its controllability is as noticeable (and as important) as its extreme distance.

The Spalding "60" is a trifle larger in size than the "50," and also somewhat lighter. In marketing this ball we are attempting to emphasize durability, and we believe that its use will bring its own reward. To draw just the line between extreme distance on the one hand and durability on the other is not a simple one. The success or failure of this ball depends upon whether we have done this or whether we have not. It is not overstating the case to say that over 60 per cent of all golfers will score better with this ball than any other.

The Spalding "30" and "40" balls will remain unchanged, except, we believe, as regards somewhat greater durability.

A year ago we made the statement that "It is as axiomatic as that two and two make four that given an equal quality of golf these balls will continue to break course records." They did. We can but emphasize and restate the same fact, for it is our belief, based on scientific experimentation and many playing tests, that the Spalding "50" for expert play is an almost obvious improvement over everything to date.

Golf balls have lengthened out tremendously since the original Haskell, and yet it is really flight—carrying distance—that counts in scoring, and it is always this we are striving for. To secure it is to likewise secure controllability. Excessive rolls, due to so-called surface resiliency in a ball, are most undesirable because uncontrollable. Golf is a game of power plus finesse. One should attempt to analyze, therefore, just what proportion of one's total distance from the tee is in roll. It is comparatively easy to secure this quality in a ball—almost any good rubber ball will do that. To settle the thing in your own mind, take an iron, go to a considerable distance from any green and endeavor to drop various makes of balls on that green and stop them there. You will quickly learn two

things—those that get there on the carry and those that remain a reasonable distance from the pin, having struck there.

It is also our opinion that for expert play anything but the extremely small ball is a compromise—the Spalding "30" or the Spalding "50," for example. They struggle against a somewhat lesser air resistance in their flight, and are also easier to stop around the green. Condition of turf, season of year, the man behind the gun—all these factors modify the foregoing statement and cannot profitably be ignored.

We have so many balls in our line because it takes not a few to cover these varying conditions of play. How many players, for example—entirely irrespective of whether they are strong or feeble, duffers or scratch men, old women or children—use that ball they may have seen some hard-hitting, accurate playing professional use? The majority of your everyday golfers, and this comprises the large majority of us all, use balls that are too high-powered for them—and by high-powered we mean high in weight and low in compression. This is why we make the "60," a beautiful ball, with much distance.

It isn't an easy thing to combine everything in a ball, and if you are one of those who want above all other human considerations scoring qualities, don't curse the manufacturers if it isn't as durable as some others they make that are not so long. It is not because we are attempting to cheat you through cutting costs and quality, but because it is just such men as you that demand the extremes we give you. No one seems to complain when a racing boat or motor is uncomfortable. We judge them by other standards. We put them there, in fact, just for that purpose. There is a huge field for discrimination in golf.

### A STATEMENT.

1. We were the first concern, excepting The B. F. Goodrich Company, to manufacture rubber-cored golf balls.
2. We were the first to produce a golf ball with a soft center.
3. We were the first to produce a covering material which obviated cracking of covers.
4. We were the first concern to introduce a recessed marking, viz., our famous dimple.
5. We were the first to use dots as trade marks for our balls.
6. We are the largest manufacturers in the world of high grade golf balls.
7. We make in our English factory at Putney, for our English and Continental business, and are as large manufacturers of high grade golf balls as exists in Great Britain.
8. We claim that a majority of the leading professionals in the United States use Spalding balls exclusively. In England, Vardon, Braid, Taylor and Ray play our English balls exclusively.

9. We claim a larger number of ranking amateur players using Spalding golf balls than all other makes combined, and that more amateur championships have been won with them than all other makes combined.
10. We are the only manufacturers that produce a variety of styles sufficient to meet the demands of all types of players and all conditions of play.
11. We claim for our balls a higher degree of uniformity, both as regards weight, compression and sphericity, than for any balls made.
12. We claim that our patent, December 9, 1913, enables us to wind the most uniform and scientific centers possible to make.
13. We even operate a complete refinery department for the production of our high grade cover material.
14. All of our golf ball moulds are made in our own machine shop under conditions of accuracy never before dreamed of in this class of work.
15. We were the first company in the world to produce and market the extremely small ball, namely, the Spalding Bullet Honor, which practically all other manufacturers have since copied.
16. We claim, generally, absolutely unequalled resources, both as regards equipment and personnel, for the manufacture of our golf ball products.

### GOLF BALL SPECIFICATIONS FOR 1919.

BALL	Weight Ounces	*Average Compression	Size Inches
Spalding 60.....	1.64	7	1.655
Spalding 50.....	1.69	4½	1.630
Spalding 40.....	1.70	4½	1.665
Spalding 30.....	1.62	4½	1.630
Spalding Witch Dimple	1.67	7	1.655
Red Honor.....	1.68	6	1.665
Baby Dimple.....	1.52	7½	1.655
Glory Dimple.....	1.44	8	1.710
Black Domino.....	1.63	7	1.710
Green Dot Mesh.....	1.66	6	1.710

\* These figures show the comparative hardness of balls, and are based on the arbitrary scale of our own compression machine, the higher figures representing the softer, the lower the harder balls. We cannot guarantee a perfect degree of uniformity in our Green Dot balls.

Any large size ball weighing over 1.50 ounces will sink in water.

We welcome the spotlight of the decimal point in our specifications, priding ourselves upon our manufacturing accuracy.

For any further detailed information or advice kindly write to our Manufacturing Department at Chicopee, Massachusetts.

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# AGAIN A WINNER



Walter Hagen, of the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., won the National Open Golf Championship June 12th, at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., with a

# SPALDING “FIFTY”

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## SPALDING GOLF BALLS, 1919

The Spalding line of Golf Balls for 1919 will be found more complete than ever—truly a style for every player and every turf and weather condition. Anyone wishing to secure advice on the ball that is best fitted for his style of play can do so by addressing A. G. Spalding & Bros. Golf Ball Department, either at 211-217 South State Street, Chicago, or Chicopee, Mass. Communications will receive the personal attention of qualified experts.



### SPALDING SIXTY

Sinks in water; size 1.655 inch; weight 1.64 ounce; compression average 7.

Dozen, \$12.00



### SPALDING FIFTY

Sinks in water; size 1.630 inch; weight 1.69 ounce; compression average 4½.

Dozen, \$12.00



### SPALDING FORTY

Sinks in water; size 1.665 inch; weight 1.70 ounce; compression average 4½.

Dozen, \$12.00

### SPALDING THIRTY

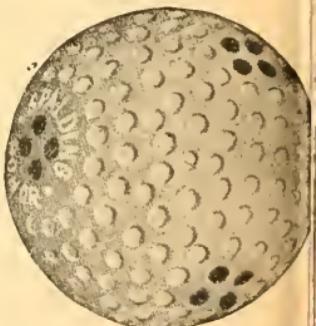
Sinks in water; size 1.665 inch; weight 1.62 ounce; compression average 4½.

Dozen, \$12.00



### RED HONOR

Sinks in water; four dark red dots repeated six times; dimple marking; size 1.665 inch; weight 1.68 ounce; compression average 6. Dozen, \$10.80



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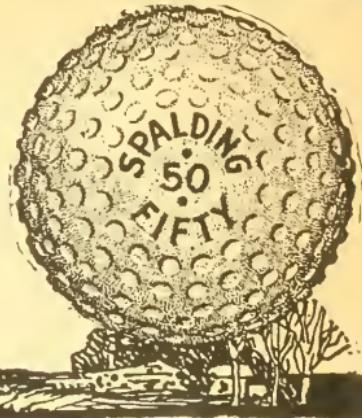
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# Latest Golf News from England



We are in receipt of the following from our  
London store manager:

I was out at Walton Heath last Wednesday seeing the Victory Tournament, in which all the leading professionals here took part. Vardon, Taylor, Ray, Duncan and Sandy Herd were all playing with the "50." You will, of course, know that Jimmie Braid won the tournament, and he also was playing with a "50." The "50" is now the talk of the golfing world over here.

The sensation of the whole meeting was the prodigious driving of Jimmie Braid. At the last hole he drove over 300 yards. I am simply inundated with enquiries.

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## SPALDING GOLF BALLS, 1919



### WITCH DIMPLE

(Not mesh marked.) Dimple marking; liquid core; sinks in water; size 1.655 inch; weight 1.67 ounce; compression 7.

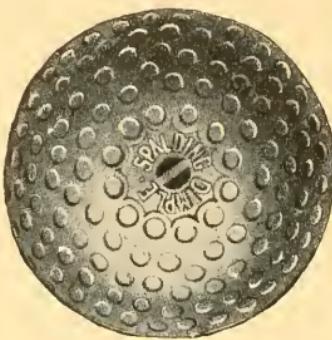
Doz., \$10.80



### BABY DIMPLE

(Reg. U.S.Pat.Off.) Sinks in water; two red and two blue dots; size 1.61 inch; weight 1.52 ounce; compression average 7.

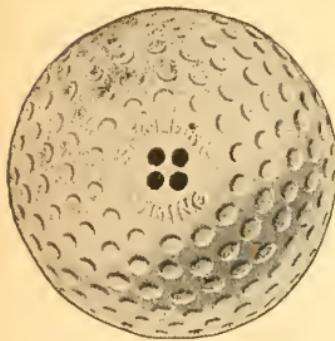
Doz., \$9.00



### GLORY DIMPLE

(Reg. U.S.Pat.Off.) Floats in water; Red, White and Blue Dots; size 1.710 inch; weight 1.44 ounce; compression average 8.

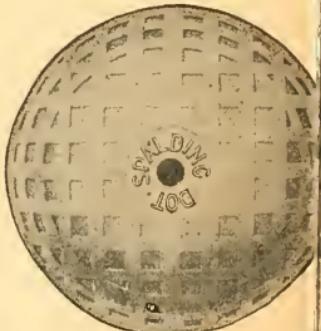
Doz., \$9.00



### BLACK DOMINO

Sinks in water; four black dots; size 1.710 inch; weight 1.63 ounce; compression average 7.

Doz., \$7.20



### GREEN DOT

Mesh marking. Sinks in water; one green dot; size 1.710 inch; weight 1.66 ounce; compression average 6. . . . . Doz., \$7.20

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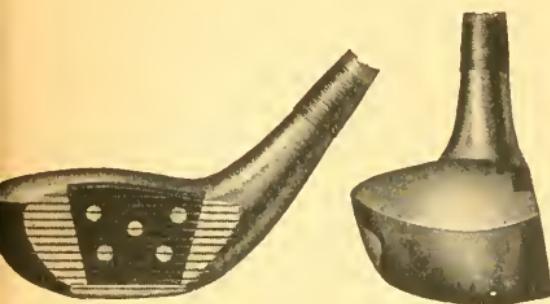
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## Spalding Duncan Clubs



In this club the inventor has hit upon the principle of combining the back weight and brass sole in one immovable piece, the weight extending well over the sole. This construction enables the player to more easily

raise the ball in the air and gives him increased and uniform driving power.

The superiority of the Duncan club in this respect is at once noticeable. The brass weighted back being in one piece cannot shift after usage, a fault so often prevailing in the usual lead weighted back inserted in the head as a separate piece.

The Duncan is fibre faced, highly polished and might well be described as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever" to the golfer of understanding. It was originally made by a western club maker and player of high reputation.

Iade in Drivers, Brassies and Spoons.  
With fibre face. . . . Each, \$8.00

Iade in Drivers, Brassies and Spoons.  
With ivory face. . . . Each, \$10.50



Sole View

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# The Spalding Bull's Eye Club

One of the very latest improvements in golf clubs, and those desiring distance should give it a trial

The Bull's Eye is a club which competent players have agreed upon as possessing superior qualifications for long driving power, owing to its hard driving surface. The Bull's Eye head is featured with an



ivorine face, fibre pegged. Brass fibre is used instead of ordinary fibre, thus insuring longer wearing qualities. It is not affected by climatic conditions as ivory is. It will not crack. Each, \$8.00

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## SPALDING PATENT BRASS BACK WOOD CLUB

Patented December 7, 1909

ASS BACK  
PATENT  
Dec. 7, 1909



Model R Driver or Brassie



Front View



Brass Back Patent Head, Cut  
to Show Weight Insertion



Model RN Driver or Brassie

Front View

Model RN Spoon



Front  
View

Patent Brass Back Club  
with Ivory Face



Front  
View

Spalding Brass Back Patent Wood Clubs, with insertion of a specially fastened brass back (see sectional cut above) in place of the ordinary lead one, represent the first substantial advance over the original method of weighting wooden clubs. We claim the method of weighting prevents shifting of the weight, concentrates maximum force behind the point of impact, balances the club with mathematical accuracy, and protects the back of the club under extraordinary wear, as encountered in playing from dirt tees. Made in two distinct types, comprising five different models.

**deR.** Spalding Brass Back Patent Wood Clubs. Round type of head, presenting a beauty in line and contour as in no other golf club. Supplied in either Driver or Brassie. See cuts above. Ea., \$5.00  
**deL RN.** Spalding Brass Back Patent Wood Clubs. Longer in face and narrower from face to back. A splendid type of club from standpoint of practical playing efficiency. Supplied in either Driver, Brassie or Spoon. See cuts above. . . . . Each, \$5.00

**Olding** Brass Back Patent Wood Clubs (either Models R or RN listed above) fitted with Ivory Face, see cut. . . . . Each, \$7.50      **Spalding** Brass Back Patent Wood Clubs (either Models R or RN listed above) fitted with Steel face. . . . . Each, \$6.00

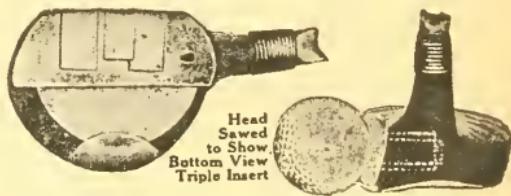
## Spalding Triple Insert Face Combined with Spalding Patent Brass Back

(Patented Nov. 8, 1910)



Note End Grain  
Triple Insert

Phantom  
Cut  
Showing  
Front View  
Triple Insert



Head  
Sawed  
to Show  
Bottom View  
Triple Insert

Spalding Patent Triple Insert, combined with Spalding Patent Brass Back, gives all the features described above of the Spalding Patent Brass Back, and, in addition, provides a wooden club with an exceedingly hard driving surface, obtained by fitting specially prepared triple mahogany segments so that the impact is imparted to the ball by the END of the grain of wood. Recommended by numerous players as the best wooden club made.

Models Same as in Spalding Patent Brass Back Clubs Listed Above.

**JR.** Spalding Patent Combined Triple Insert Face Brass Back Wood Clubs. Two Models, same as Model R listed above. Supplied in either Driver or Brassie. . . . . Each, \$6.00

**JRN.** Spalding Patent Combined Triple Insert Face Brass Back Wood Clubs. Models same as Model RN listed above. Supplied in either Driver, Brassie or Spoon. . . . . Each, \$6.00

Spalding Patent Combined Triple Insert Face Brass Back Wood Clubs carried in stock in either Right or Left Hand Clubs.

In ordering for Left Handed player add letter L to regular Model Numbers.

All light weight clubs for women carried in stock in any of the Spalding Patent Combined Triple Insert Face Brass Back Wood Clubs. In ordering women's clubs add letter W to regular model numbers.

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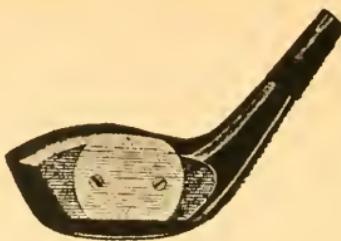
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## SPALDING IVORY FACE DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

We do not guarantee Ivory Faced Clubs. Owing to the nature of ivory it is impossible to guarantee it against checking and splitting.

We carry in stock  
our regular Driver  
and Brassie Model  
No. 7 supplied  
with ivory face.

Each, \$7.00



Any other No. GMI  
Model Driver or  
Brassie supplied on  
special order with  
ivory face.

Each, \$7.00

Any No. GMI Model  
Driver or Brassie  
supplied on special  
order with steel face.  
Each, \$5.50

## SPALDING BIDDLE PATENT "SKOOTER" WOOD CLUBS

Copyright, 1913

When ordering, mention "Biddle Patent"  
PAI AUG 22, 1911

In these "Biddle Patent" clubs the lip portion of the face has been slightly raised to avoid danger of deflection, the club when it meets the ground sliding along instead of digging in. The different models in which these Biddle Patent Wood Clubs are made are varied in the proper degrees to secure the requisite range of flight to accommodate almost any course condition possible to be covered by a wood club. Models supplied: Driver, Brassie, Brassie Spoon, Brassie Cleek. Shafts are all of selected second growth split hickory. Grips of specially prepared calf.

Each, \$5.00

Driver

Driver

Brassie

Brassie

Very popular  
with Ladies

Brassie Spoon

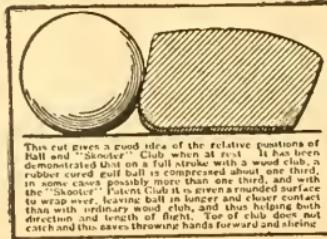
Brassie Spoon

Brassie Cleek

Brassie Cleek

Spalding Biddle Patent "Skooter" Wood Club supplied with  
ivory face on special order.

Extra, \$2.50 Each



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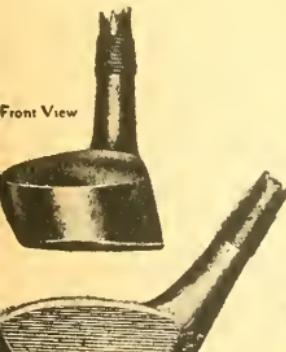
## SPALDING GOLD MEDAL WOOD CLUBS



Model No. 1 Driver or Brassie



Model No. 6 Bull Dog, Brassie, Spoon  
Fiber Face



Model No. 13 Brassie Spoon

No. GMI. Gold Medal Wood Clubs. Supplied in Models 1, 2, 3, 7, 11, 14, 16 and 17 Drivers or Brassies; Models 18 and 19 Drivers, Brassie Spoon Models 6 and 13 and Wood Cleek Models 20 and 24; furnished with specially prepared calf grip. . . . Each, \$4.50

Latest models and first selection of heads and shapes used in Gold Medal Clubs. Material with the slightest blemish and models which are out of date do not go into this grade. Order by model numbers.

All models listed carried in stock in Right Hand clubs, and in addition, Models 1, 2, 3, 7 and 11 in Drivers and Brassies, Wood Cleek No. 20, and Brassie spoon No. 13 are carried in Left Hand clubs. Left Hand clubs, in other models, supplied on special orders. When ordering for left-handed player add letter "L" to regular model numbers.

Models 1, 2, 11, 23, 25 and 13, carried in stock in special light weight clubs for women. In ordering clubs for women add letter "W" to regular model numbers.



Model No. 3 Driver or Brassie



Model No. 11 Driver or Brassie



Model No. 20 Wood Cleek



Model No. 24 Socket Wood Cleek

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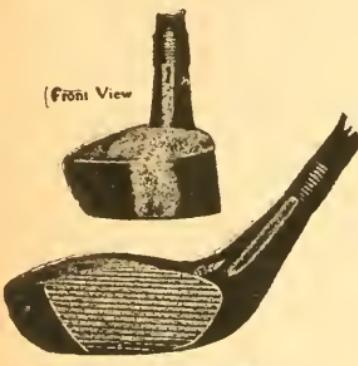
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Model No. 7 Driver or Brassie



Model No. 16 Driver or Brassie



Model No. 18 Driver-Spliced

## SPALDING GOLD MEDAL WOOD CLUBS

The models are duplicates of those used by some of the best golfers in the world; the finish is the very best; the shafts are all second growth split hickory, and particular attention is given to the spring and balance of the club. Heads manufactured from the finest dogwood and persimmon.

No. GMI. Models 7, 14, 16, 17, 23 and 25 Drivers or Brassies, 18 and 19 Drivers furnished with specially prepared calf grip.

Each, \$4.50

Latest models and first selection of heads and shapes used in Gold Medal Clubs. Materials with the slightest blemish and models which are out of date do not go into this grade.

### Order by Model Numbers

Clubs shown on this page carried in stock in Right Hand Clubs. Left Hand Clubs in other models supplied on special orders. When ordering for Left Handed player add letter L to regular model numbers.

Models 23 and 25 shown on this page, carried in stock in special light weight clubs for women. In ordering clubs for women add letter W to regular model numbers.

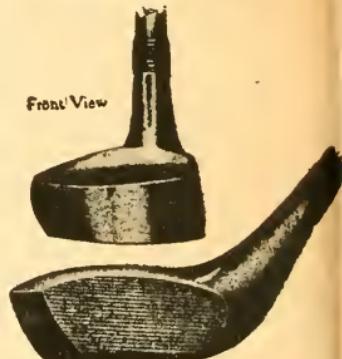
Any of the clubs listed on this page made with Ivory Face on special order.

Extra, \$2.50 each

With Steel Face. 1.00 "



Model No. 17 Driver or Brassie



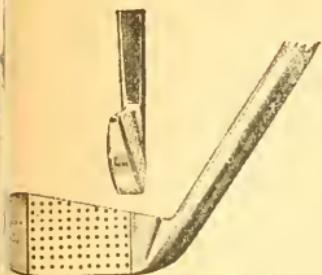
Model No. 14 Driver or Brassie Large

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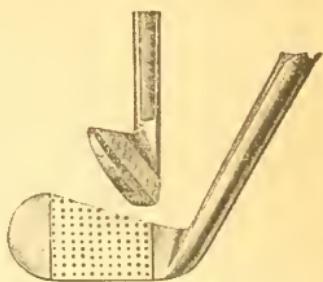
## SPALDING "SEELY" PATENT IRONS

When ordering, mention  
"Seely Patent."  
(Patented May 14, 1912.)

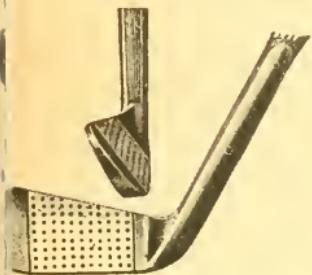


Cleek—Showing Front and Side Views

The hosel portion, or shank of the iron head is split or forked to accomodate shaft. Models supplied: Cleek, Mashie, Mid Iron, Driving Iron, Pitching Mashie and Jigger. Each, \$4.50



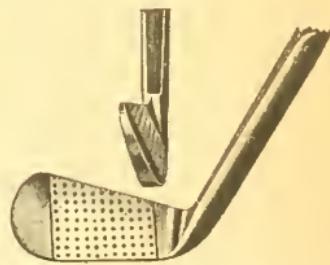
Pitching Mashie—Showing Front and Side Views



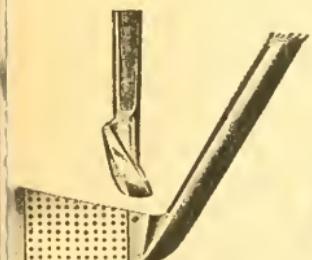
Mashie—Showing Front and Side Views

### Spalding "Cran" Cleek

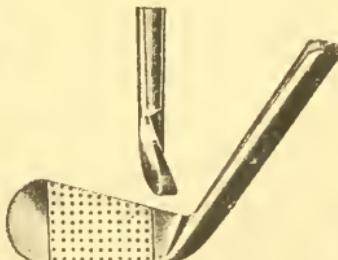
Very satisfactory cleek model, with wood face inserted. This club we have had on the market now for a number of years and its popularity is still on the increase. One model. Each, \$4.50  
"Cran" Cleek with steel face. . Each, \$4.50



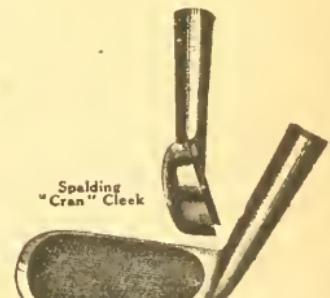
Mid Iron—Showing Front and Side Views



Jigger—Showing Front and Side Views



Driving Iron—Showing Front and Side Views



Spalding "Cran" Cleek

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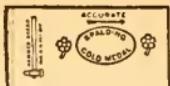
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## SPALDING GOLD MEDAL IRONS



### Order by Model Numbers.

No. GMI. Spalding Gold Medal Irons, plain, diamond scored or dotted faces, as shown, on this page and on pages 60, 61 and 62, also models Bobbie No. 1, Pitcher No. 1, Sammy No. D1, Mid Irons Nos. 6 and D4, Mid Machie No. 8, Cleek No. D5, Mashie No. D2, Mashie No. D6 not illustrated. Furnished with specially prepared calf grip. . . Each, \$4.00

Mashies Nos. 1 and 2 and Mid Irons Nos. 1 and 2, shown on this page, are carried in stock also in special light weight clubs for women. In ordering clubs for women add letter W to regular model numbers.

All Gold Medal models shown on this page are carried in stock in Right Hand Clubs, and in addition, Cleeks Nos. 1 and 3, Mid Irons Nos. 1 and 3, Mid Mashie No. 4, Mashies No. 1, 2 and 3, are carried in Left Hand Clubs. Other models in Left Hand Clubs supplied on special orders. In ordering for Left Handed player add letter L to regular model numbers.

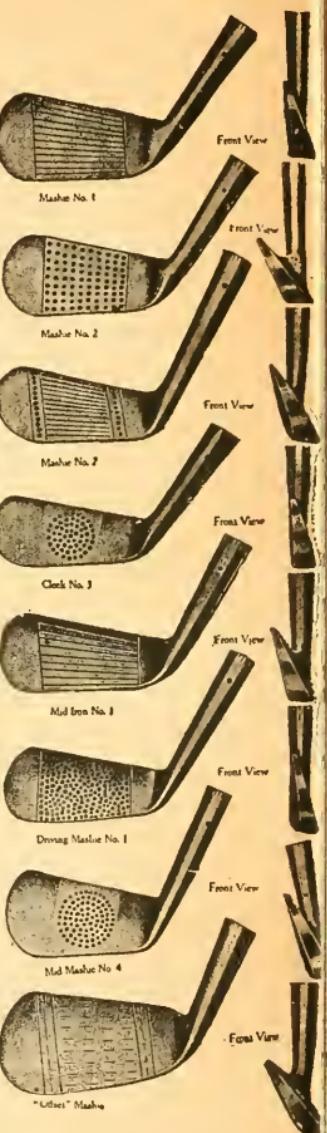
### Spalding "Dedstop" Irons

Bar. U.S. Pat. Off.  
While the special "feature" of these clubs is the very deep scoring in the face, the models are special selections which have proven most satisfactory in actual play. Supplied in Mashie and Mashie Niblic. Each, \$4.50

### Spalding "Offset" Irons "They Almost Think"

If a player is inclined to "pull" or "slice" his iron shots, there is no better means of correcting the habit than by the use of an "Offset." They are self centering—shaft centers on center of face—the club automatically sets itself, with the result that much mental effort is eliminated and the player left free to enjoy his game.

Forged from finest mild steel. The "Offset" clubs have proven very popular in England and they are in the bags of the best players in this country. Supplied only in following models: Mashie, Mashie Niblic, Niblic, Push Iron, Cleek and Jigger No. 2. Specially prepared calf grip. Mention "Offset" and model name when ordering. . . Each, \$4.00



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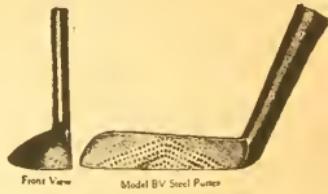
## SPALDING PUTTERS



**Spalding "Gold Medal" Putter**  
No. LW. . . . . Each, \$4.50

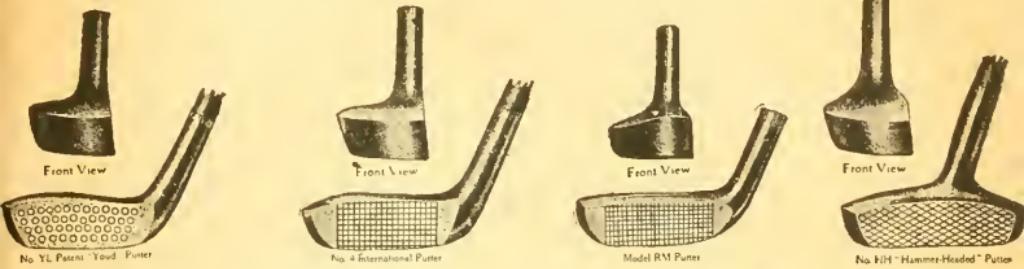
**Spalding Steel Putter**  
No. BV. Becoming increasingly popular.  
Each, \$4.00

**Spalding Chicopee Putter**  
No. CH. Steel. Patent applied for.  
Each, \$4.50



### Spalding Aluminum Putters

All are perfectly legal for use here and, except No. HH, may be used abroad.



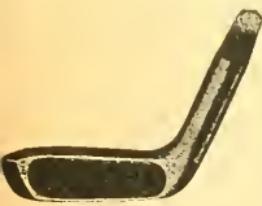
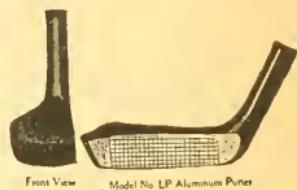
No. YL. Patent "You'd" Putter (Patent applied for.) Aluminum, with special pattern lead face inserted. Specially prepared calf grip. . . . . Each, \$5.00

No. 4. "International" Putter. Aluminum. Used both here and abroad. Face slightly laid back. Made in three lies—flat, medium and upright. Specially prepared calf grip. . . . . Each, \$4.25

No. LP. Long Face Putter. Extra long straight face aluminum putter. " 4.25

No. RM. Model RM Putter. Embraces the good points of various styles we have made during the past few years. For players particularly who have used our No. 4, the new RM will undoubtedly become very popular. . . . . Each, \$4.25

No. HH. "Hammer-Headed" Putter. Aluminum. Used by many prominent players in matches in the United States. Not legal in England. Specially prepared calf grip. . . . . Each, \$4.25



No. C "Cork Center" Putter



Front View No. O



No. 10 Gold Medal Putter



Front View

### Spalding "Cork Center" Putter

No. C. The "Cork Center" in this putter is renewable. The idea of the cork face has proven its value as tending to greater accuracy on the putting green. . . . . Each, \$4.50

### Spalding "Gold Medal" Wood Putter

No. 10. Heavily weighted with lead. Scored brass face. Specially prepared calf grip. . . . . Each, \$4.50

All models shown on this page are carried in stock in Right Hand Clubs. In addition, Models Nos. 4 and HH are carried in stock in Left Hand Clubs. Other models in Left Hand Clubs supplied on special orders. In ordering for Left Handed player add letter L to regular

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## SPALDING CADDY BAGS



No.  
800



No.  
WS

**Spalding Corduroy Caddy Bags**  
**No. 800.** Best quality tan English corduroy, reinforcing strips of steel, leather covered; black leather trimmings, Tunnel hood with padlock fastening. Diameter,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches. . . . . Each, \$12.50

### Spalding Canvas Caddy Bags

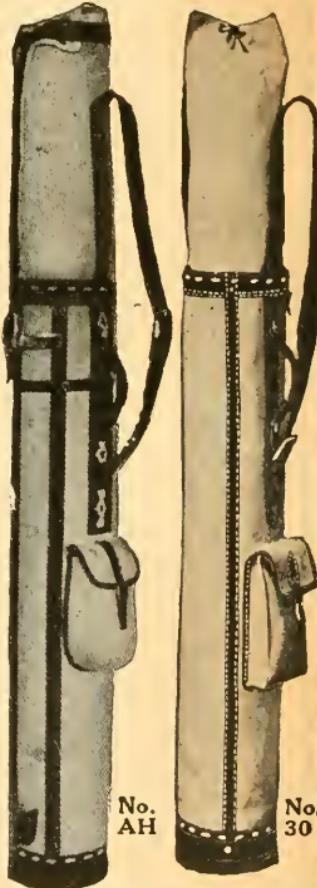
**No. WS.** Best quality white or brown duck; tan or black leather trimmings; white leather lacing; reinforcing steel strips, leather covered; umbrella attachment; brass patent buckle lock to fasten water-proof hood; brass trimmings. Diam., 7 or 8 in. Ea., \$16.50



Special Sewed Offset Bottom used on all Spalding Caddy Bags listed on this page. This style bottom (Pat'd May 5, 1914) more than triples ordinary life of bag. We also use the reinforcing bottom ring and the brass drag plate to increase life of bag.



Style of Hood on  
No. AH Bag



No.  
AH

No.  
30

### Duck and Canvas Covered Caddy Bags

**No. AH.** Best quality white or brown duck; tan leather trimmings; complete with hood to cover clubs; equipped with good quality buckle lock; brass trimmings; reinforcing steel strips, leather covered; white leather lacing; umbrella attachment. Diameter, 6 inches. . . . . Each, \$12.00

**No. 30.** White canvas; black leather trimmings; steel reinforcing ribs; leather covered. Split hood, with padlock. Patent offset leather bottom. Diameter, 6 in. Each, \$10.00

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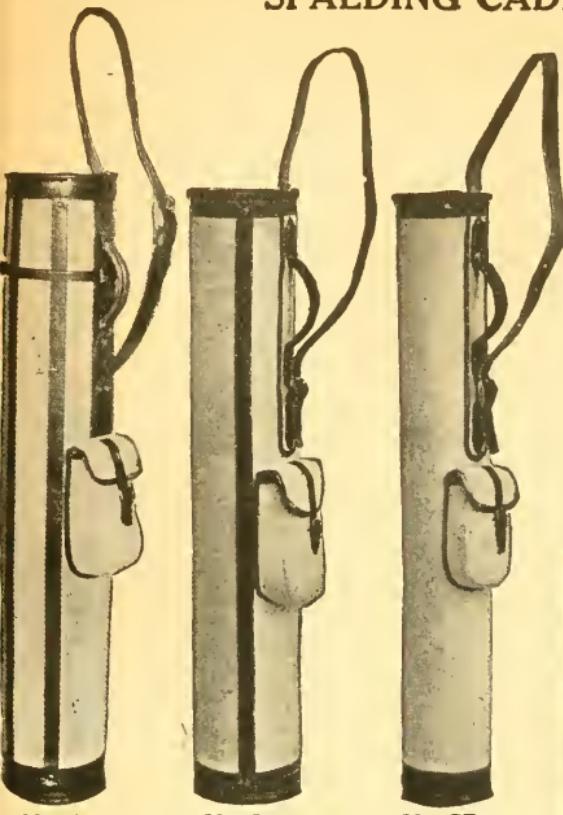
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## SPALDING CADDY BAGS



No. A2

No. C5

No. CP

No. CP. White duck, black leather trimmings; ball pocket; leather offset bottom; shoulder strap. Diameter, 5 inches . . . . . Each, \$3.50

### Sunday Caddy Bags

No. 11H. White duck throughout, with heavy web shoulder strap and handle; ball pocket; duck covered bottom. Diameter, 5½ inches . . . . . Each, \$2.00

No. 11. Made of white duck throughout, with ball pocket and heavy shoulder strap; duck covered bottom. Diameter, 4½ inches . . . . . \$1.50

### Caddy Bag for Children

No. 10. White duck, with black leather trimmings; webbing shoulder strap; ball pocket; leather bottom. diameter, 3½ inches . . . . . Each, 2.00

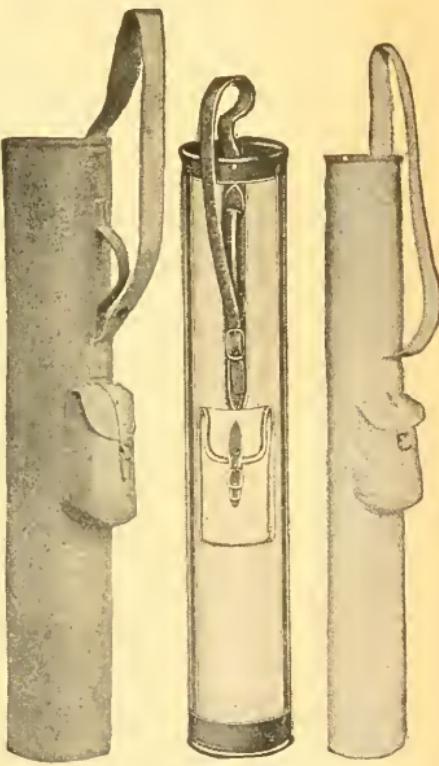
No. A2. Good quality white or brown duck; tan leather trimmings; reinforcing steel strips, leather covered; brass trimmings. Diameter, 6 inches.

Each, \$9.00

No. C5. Special white duck; black leather trimmings; steel reinforcing strips; leather covered; large ball pocket; leather offset bottom; brass fittings. Diameter, 6 inches . . . . Each, \$6.00

No. R5. White canvas; leather trimmings; offset bottom. Diameter, 6 inches.

Each, \$5.00



No. 11H

No. R5

No. 11

We letter bags with initials, etc., on special order. Prices on application.

Special Sewed Offset Bottom used on all Spalding Caddy Bags listed on this page except Nos. 11H, 11 and 10.

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GOLF SHOES

No. 8



No. 8. High cut, tan calf; English swing last, box toes, Blucher cut. Extra heavy fine soles, sewed welt; heavy enough to attach hob nails. . . . . Pair, \$12.00



No. 6

No. 6. Low cut, tan calf; English swing last, box toes, Blucher cut. Extra heavy fine sole sewed welt; heavy enough to attach hob nails. Pair, \$11.00



No. 5

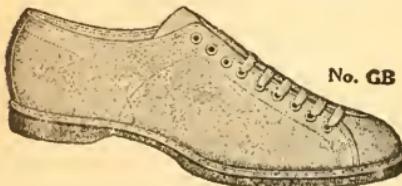
No. 5. Low cut, tan calf leather, reinforced across instep; sewed welt; blunt spikes; plain toes, no cap. . . . . Pair, \$11.00



No. 4

No. 4. High cut, tan calf leather, reinforced across instep, blunt spikes. Plain toes, no cap. Easiest fitting and most comfortable golf shoes made. . . . . Pair, \$12.00

Rubber Sole Golf Shoes



No. GB

No. GB. Low cut, with plain rubber soles; sewed welt. Light drab calf. Laced very low. . . . . Pair, \$7.00

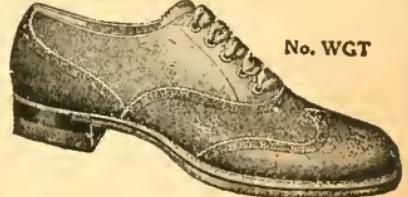
An application every couple of weeks of Spalding "Dri-Foot" will be found very beneficial to leather soles of Golf Shoes. Can, 10 cents.



Showing Sole of Nos. 4 and 5 Shoes

Special Women's Golf Shoes

No. WGT



No. WGT. Low cut, tan calf. Fancy wing tip, plain spliced rubber soles, leather reinforced toe; rubber heels, leather backed. Pr., \$12.00

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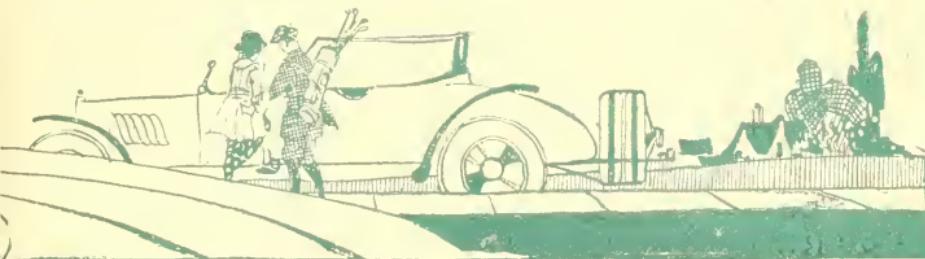
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From abroad  
for Men and Women

For the open—the  
sunshine—the  
links—the court  
Comfort and  
coolness combined  
in attractive designs

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SPECIALTY  
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523  
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Avenue  
New York



## SPORT GEAR

SPALDING  
SPORT  
SPECIALTY  
SHOPS

Also in  
Chicago  
Atlanta  
San Francisco  
Oakland  
Los Angeles

The National Open Golf  
Championship of 1919 was won  
with a Spalding "50" ball.

The Spalding Two-piece Tennis  
Ball is the sensation of the year.

"Indoor" base ball, with its  
large soft ball and attenuated  
bat, will furnish excellent  
amusement on the lawn of  
country clubs or private houses.

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ST. LOUIS, 1904



GRAND PRIZE



PARIS, 1900

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